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A Record of the Darker Races

FEBRUARY
1929

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THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, *Editor* — Pierce McN. Thompson, *Business Manager*

Volume 36, No. 2 **Contents for February, 1929** *Whole No. 220*

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Shall we let you peep at the treasures of our strong box? Expect in the next numbers of THE CRISIS: "Dark Lover", by a white woman with a black husband; the "Colored Boy Scouts"; the last "Co-operative Congress"; "Negro Illness", by Edwin R. Embree; "Hazing at Lincoln", and lots more like them; not to speak of our economic prize essays.

As the Crow Flies

THE CROW, looking at the year of Grace, 1928 in reminiscent mood, notes a few facts.—The United States has proposed a treaty with twenty-nine nations, abandoning War as a national policy. As a result, no armies have been reduced and all navies will be enlarged.—The United States was the first to recognize new China.—Bolivia and Paraguay do not want to fight but are not sure how they can help it with the present world about them.—President Coolidge refuses to make Porto Rico either slave or free.—The McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill is again vetoed by the President.—The 70th Congress appropriated $4,628,045,035.—Mr. Samuel Insull's personal representative has entered the President's Cabinet, which seems reasonable.—Mr. William F. Whiting succeeds Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce, and Herbert Hoover will succeed Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States.—The Jingoes want fifteen new cruisers.—The Boulder Dam bill for power and flood control of the Colorado River is signed.—The Jones Bill to appropriate 325 million to control the Mississippi floods is passed, without any proviso for enforcing the 13th Amendment of the Constitution.—We have appropriated 700 million for War.—General Motors and DuPont Powder directed the Smith campaign. All the other corporations joined Hoover.—President-elect Hoover took a trip to South America to see if there was anything lying around loose.—Gambling in stocks on Wall Street reaches its highest figure.—An airplane flies over the North Pole and sees the place where an unrewarded Negro once stood.—Nine persons were reported lynched in 1928, but before the record could be printed, Mississippi added two, burning one alive; making eleven in all.—A revised prayer book is refused by the British House of Commons.—The Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations takes place.—Egyptian freedom is throttled, and Parliament suspended three years.—The Socialists triumph in Germany. The Fascisti triumph in Italy.—Russia celebrates ten years of reform.—Albania elects somebody king.—Spain tries to get rid of its Dictator and fails.—Rumania gets rid of the Bratianus.—The Sixth International Conference of the American States met at Havana. It was handpicked, with Coolidge and Hughes on the throttle.—A constituent assembly in Syria writes a constitution which France refuses.—Manchuria despite Japan joins China.—There is revolt in Afghanistan against King Amanullah's reforms, with England hovering above.—Well done and poorly, 1928.—And now, 1929.—Already it begins to get its stride.—The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes loses its freedom, or rather, recognizes that it has already been lost.—Mr. Tex Rickard will now prevent black champions from entering Heaven.—We spent $700,000,000 for ice cream and candy last year. Some folks think we are spending too much for education.—A Russian Grand Duke dies. Long live another Russian Grand Duke!—The hereditary monarchy in the Salvation Army is challenged.—Germany is still trying to find out how much she owes us for the World War. France is trying to guess how much she can pay.—England spars for an election opening.

The CRISIS *is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while* THE CRISES *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.*

Miss Lillie Mae Hubbard, of the United States Consular Service in Liberia and Portugal, and her collection of African art now on exhibition in Chicago

A Pilgrimage To The Negro Schools

By W. E. BURGHARDT Du BOIS

THESE are snapshots, and they have the validity and weakness of snapshots. I got mere glimpses of these various institutions, and from the glimpses came impressions and judgments. In some cases these impressions are doubtless right, in others, just as surely they are quite wrong. I give them, therefore, not as final judgments, but simply for what they are worth, and I shall be glad to know of any mistakes I may have made.

PALMER AND PETERSBURG

THE Palmer Institute at Sedalia has a distinct individuality and a certain little air of culture. There is vim and enthusiasm, sunlight and air. Perhaps the institution feels a bit new and self-conscious and over-eager, and yet it is genuine. It has buildings, good class rooms, and a teachers' home that is homelike. It needs a library.

I am confirmed in my feeling that the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg is a well-run institution. It has, for instance, one of the best school libraries that I know: a library that is not a miscellaneous collection of old books, but a new thing planned and bought for use and used. It is building the most complete set of student dormitories that I saw in my journey. And what it needs, as so many institutions need, is some method of getting rid of buildings already there.

What shall one do with an old building? The great central hall at Petersburg is a monstrosity. It ought to be sunk into a deep hole and covered up. A general destruction at Shaw would be an improvement. Johnson Smith could spare a couple of buildings, and so can Allen at Columbia. Bethune-Cookman, Waters, Haines, Atlanta and Fisk have all one or two or more buildings that need to be burned.

But to go back to Petersburg. It moves like clockwork. The curriculum is complete and all-embracing in its theory, and yet, do I not seem to feel a little too much machinery, a certain lack of spontaneity and initiative on the part of the students? The student audience did not have the same air of intelligence that I found in many other places.

SHAW AND FAYETTEVILLE

SHAW is grey-haired and slow. But it has a constituency. It is built deep in human hearts. It needs, physically and mentally, without doubt, thorough overhauling and re-adjustment to a new day.

The State Normal School at Fayetteville was a discovery. It has one beautiful building. Not many Negro institutions have beautiful buildings. As I think back, I can see the crowning mass of the dining hall at Tuskegee. One does not easily forget it. The new quadrangle at Spelman is a fine thing and Talladega has the best and most beautiful group of buildings, without ostentation, of any of the Southern institutions. But the dining hall at Fayetteville is one of the most beautiful buildings of the colored South.

Sisters Chapel, Spelman College

Fayetteville is a curious mass of contradictions. It has some good dormitories, with a young, live faculty, and I have never spoken to a student audience that showed more rapt attention and intelligence; and yet, on the top of that came one astonishing adventure: Fayetteville is difficult of access, and I asked the Principal to arrange to get me to Hamlet by auto sixty miles away. He promised to hire one, but could not. Nevertheless, it mattered little. The roads were excellent and the Principal himself owns two autos: a Cadillac and a new Ford. He sent his chauffeur with me and we made the trip in an hour and a half, with an expenditure of less than three gallons of gas, *and the Principal charged me Ten Dollars for the courtesy!* The next time I go to Fayetteville I shall walk.

SMITH, ALLEN AND BETHUNE

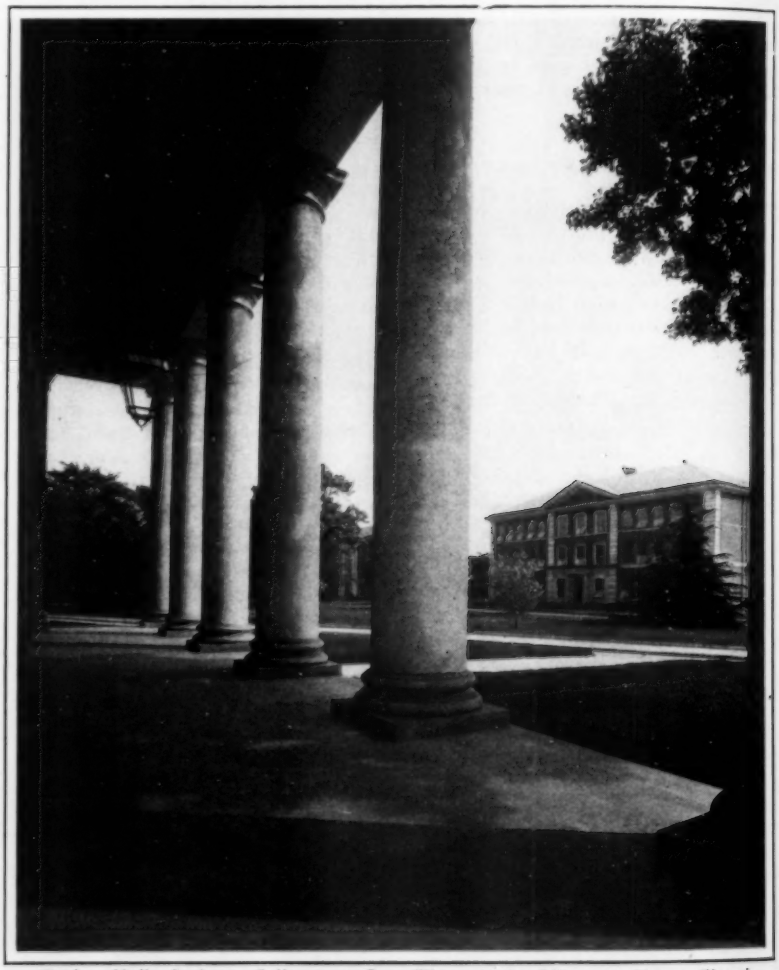
JOHNSON C. SMITH is sedate and staid. It has a quiet, clean campus and an air of academic withdrawal. The students are a crowd of sturdy big-voiced boys and they listened with intelligence and even eagerness. But the school has too much religion and too few young modern teachers. It lacks something of fire and vim, of freedom and aspiration. There were roses in my room.

Allen, at Columbia, had again an unusually intelligent and attentive audience. It occupies a whole city square, with many good-looking buildings. Four modest and rather pretty girls sang Negro folk songs. But they sang them with quavers, and halftones, and succeeded in taking every shred of melody, even out of "Steal Away".

I spent a Saturday off at Jacksonville with Colonel Floyd, but that is another story and a long one. With him I rode down the beach to Daytona, a magnificent flight between the ocean and the air.

Bethune-Cookman, is a institution one does not easily forget. It is on exhibition and numbers of tourists pour in to see it of a Sunday. I was distressed to find my student audience behind me singing, instead of in front of me listening. I think next time I shall turn my back to the audience. But the institution has been built and planned by the indominable energy of one black woman and her enthusiastic spirit inspires it and makes it live. The students are unexpectedly alive. I talked with those in the Junior College, all alone and cosily sequestered in the Principal's parlor with no teachers there. Goodness! but they walked into things. There were no hesitations or reticences. They started right out with social equality, racial intermarriage, companionate marriage, the sex morality of the younger generation, occupations, and so on. It was a breathless living hour, and quite worth going to Florida for.

I come back again to the extraordinary vitality and eagerness, the curiosity and intellectual freedom of these new colored students. It is beyond that of the white students that I have been talking to in numbers of Northern institutions. And I presume it is more vital because it reflects a freedom but very recently gained and not yet quite recognized. Some of the teachers rather look to me like hens with ducklings and I am sure that teachers and principals were several times on the edge of apology when I hurried to forstall them by some remark. As compared with the colored student body which I knew and bullied as a teacher and which I have seen in vague glimpses during the last twenty years, I should say that since 1920 intellectual revolution had struck the colored college student; and trustees and teachers had better yield gracefully. Indeed, this is what they show many signs of doing.



Tapley Hall, Spelman College, as Seen Through the Pillars of Sisters Chapel.

WATERS AND CHARLESTON

I RODE back from Daytona with the President of Edward Waters and stopped at Jacksonville to lecture for this college. Edward Waters is an A. M. E. School and it is down at the heels. It has one good building, and that characteristically, is a building for theological students who are not there. Yet the African A. M. E. Church in Florida is vigorous and well-organized. The school has valuable land, although the titles are clouded by failure to pay taxes. The student body looks dull and unintelligent. Vigorous organization is needed here to save their institution.

Charleston is always Charleston, with its Mona Lisa smile, and its hereditary hospitality. I go there to

(*Will you please turn to page* 65)

"Jazzin' God"

By GEORGE W. CRAWFORD

IT is night. My errand brings me through a busy street of the Negro section in a city having a colored population of seven thousand. Suddenly I am arrested by bedlam which proceeds from the open transom of a store front whose show windows are smeared to intransparency. What issues forth is conglomeration itself—a syncopated rhythmic mess of tune accompanied by strumming guitars and jingling tambourines and frequently punctuated by wild shrieks and stamping feet. Above the din occasionally emerge such words as "Jesus", "God", "Hallelujah", "Glory", and then I realize that this frenzy is being perpetrated in the name of religion. A young man of my own race who has stopped in amazement turns to me half-quizzically and says, "What do you know about that? Jazzin' God".

The sharp pertinency of this shrewd observation remains with me. In the same block there are four other similar Temples to Hysteria. The Business has been standardized. First you have a Negro man either too lazy to work or else resolved to live by his wits. He starts a "chuch". A new and bombastic title is found to differentiate the enterprise from the orthodox sects. The "prophet" (he is always a prophet) then begins the recruiting of his flock. It is no guess work; the requirements are accurately known. It takes a minimum of twelve washer women to pay the overhead and provide the prophet's meal ticket. Enlistments beyond that number are so much "velvet". Then the most available store, usually a drug upon the rental market, is found, and here is housed "The Saints of the Ever Living God", "The Never Dies", "The Sanctified", or any other of the "fifty-seven" varieties of the titles usually hit upon to designate those who have been peculiarly set apart from the Christians who organize in the conventional way. One fine day, however, the smear is washed off, and the "For Rent" sign goes back on the door. The infinite variety of the "prophet" has become stale, and so he has departed to new and unconquered fields. His flock has dispersed until the coming of another "prophet" with a more intriguing line of "bunk" and a new and different brand of "gravy".

IT is a Sunday morning. In the most congested Negro center in the world, I set out to find a place of worship. My quest does not take me far when I stand before a wonderful pile of stones. The sign tells me it is a Negro Church. Later information reveals that the edifice was built by and for white followers of Jesus, but that it was abandoned in the face of a Negro invasion, and then unloaded for its weight in gold upon a Negro congregation. I enter and with great pomp am ushered to a handsome pew. The entire appointments are gorgeous, and would befit a group of Wall Street capitalists. The organ alone surely cost twenty-five thousand dollars. And then an imposing figure of a man ascends the dais—pulpit would be misnomer in view of what takes place. His air is imperious. He exudes authority. He is both cynosure and magnet. After certain preliminaries deemed necessary to create the proper atmosphere, the preacher comes to the front in the manner of an actor who is about to put on the star feature of the performance. That which is committed in the name of the "sermon" turns out to be a bag of verbal tricks in the hands of a master of mob psychology. The text chosen and solemnly announced, is a mere excuse, for it has not the slightest relevancy to what follows. A fervid recital of an outstanding Biblical incident; a florid picture of the elect at God's right hand, gloating over the lot of the damned; a final and devastating emotional sweep which carries before it all the sanity left in the house; a frenzy which continues until spent in the utter exhaustion of the worshipers.

The calm that eventually arrives finds the stage set for the next act. A dapper band of go-getters prance up to several tables at the front, and crack jokes and "lift" the collection which amounts to a princely sum for a group of working folk. Now comes the more prosaic business of projecting the schedule for the following week: meetings of a dozen auxiliaries are to be held; a chiterling supper is to be served —all addressed to the staggering burden of the church debt; a midweek prayer meeting will convene at which the saints will foregather and congratulate each other that their respective souls are saved. I listen in vain for the suggestion of a single activity having to do with the problems of the lives which these people will live until the next Sunday. Not one word. The gospel promulgated here has no social implications. The religion housed in this building begins and ends with a trickle down the spine. It is now two solid hours since I entered the door. A stentorian announcement comes from the chief actor that we will all rise and sing the Doxology. I mentally add the famous admonition of Bert Williams to "use of all the doors", and then with a thousand deluded souls I file out into the daylight saying to myself—"Jazzin' God".

N. A. A. C. P. PRIZE BABIES

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First Prize
Terre Haute, Ind.

Charles Duncan
Second Prize
Terre Haute, Ind.

Quintelus Holmes
Third Prize
Terre Haute, Ind.

Norma Nelson
First Prize
Peoria, Ill.

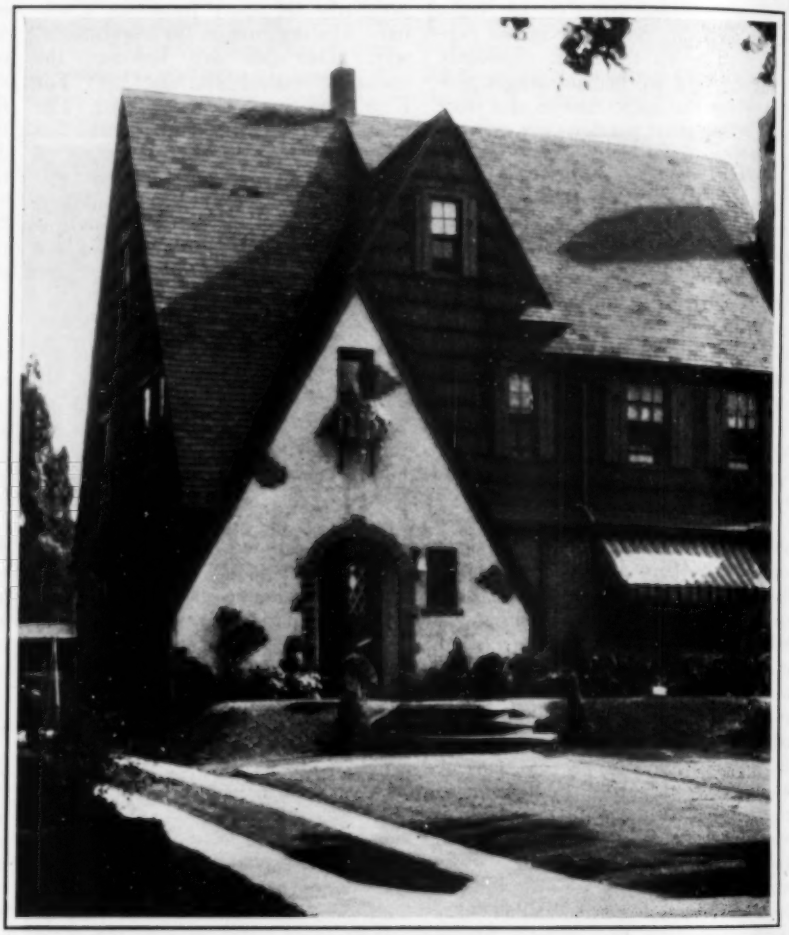
Herman Wheeler, Jr.
Second Prize
Peoria, Ill.

Alfonso Brown
Third Prize
Peoria, Ill.

THE N.A.A.C.P. BATTLE FRONT

A HOME

DO you see the home pictured on this page? It is a beautiful home within and without, tasteful, well-furnished and housing a physician who belongs to the City Club of Cleveland, Ohio, and is on the staff of the leading white hospital. He has a wife and an infant son. He is a former officer in the A. E. F. and served with distinction. He is a college graduate and a gentleman. Yet when he built this home, which is the most tasteful if not the most costly on its street, the neighbors were in arms, the house was dynamited twice, the lives of its inmates endangered, the chief of police wounded in its protection, and the city thrown into turmoil. Dr. Charles Garvin did not flinch. Mrs. Garvin stuck to her home and they are living there now in peace and quiet if not in love with their neighbors. All of which illustrates civilization in the United States in 1926-27-28.



CHARLESTON LIBRARY

"THE governing Board of the Public Library may not exclude persons therefrom on account of their color, race or previous condition of servitude."

This is the substance of an opinion written by Judge Litz of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

It constitutes a clean and clear-cut victory for the Charleston, West Virginia, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which, under the leadership of its attorney, T. Gillis Nutter, contested the attempt to "jim-crow" knowledge at its source, in the use of books in a public library.

The case arose out of a resolution passed by the Charleston Board of Education on 12 December, 1927: "Resolved, that the Secretary be requested to write the Librarian of the Charleston Public Library to inform any colored citizens who come into the Library, that in as much as the Board has provided Garnett Branch Library for their exclusive use, they must use such Library instead of the Charleston Public Library and that the Librarian shall be instructed to refuse to serve them."

This action met a prompt response from Mr. Nutter, who besides being an able attorney, and a former member of the legislature of West Virginia, is President of the local N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Nutter wrote to the Board of Education protesting against their action and challenging their legal right to pass such a resolution.

The Board of Education countered Mr. Nutter's letter by resolving "that the Board deems itself bound to establish and maintain separate libraries for the white and colored schools and citizens of this district and therefore declines to rescind its former orders dealing with this matter."

In order to establish its authority the Board of Education further resolved "that the Charleston Public Library, located in the capitol annex building be and it is hereby declared to be and made a part of the public school system of this district for the use of white school children and white citizens only; and that the Garnett Branch Library now located in Shrewsberry Street but which is to be transferred to and maintained in quarters provided for it in the new Garnett High School Building, plans for which the Board has adopted and the erection of which is about to commence, be and it is hereby declared to be and made a part of the public school system of this district for the use of colored children and colored citizens only."

Issue was now clearly joined between the Charleston Board of Education and the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. The Board was trying to have the Public Library made a part of the school system in order that jim-crow might be legalized.

The executive committee of the N.A.A.C.P. branch promptly authorized Mr. Nutter to bring suit to compel

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The National Interracial Conference

FOR a long time national plans have been developing for a National Interracial Conference to meet at Washington, D. C. Sixteen national organizations combined to sponsor this meeting. These organizations were as follows:

American Friends Service Committee, Interracial Section.
American Social Hygiene Association.
Commission on Interracial Cooperation.
Council of Women for Home Missions.
Federal Council of Churches, Commission on Race Relations.
Fellowship of Reconciliation.
Home Mission Council.
The Inquiry.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
National Board Y. W. C. A.
National Catholic Welfare Conference.
National Council Y. M. C. A.
National Federation of Settlements.
National Urban League.
Phelps Stokes Fund.
Protestant Episcopal Church, Department of Christian Social Service.

In the Conference meeting December 16th to 19th, there were actually present 151 delegates, representing: Organizations, 37; Colleges, 27; Churches, 26; United States Government and State Departments, 17; Endowed Funds, 9; Periodicals, 5; Social Settlements, 4; Labor Organizations, 4; and 22 Members at Large.

The Committee held morning, afternoon and evening sessions, with the following presiding officers: Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University; Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute; Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federation of Churches was Executive Secretary. The day sessions were held in the auditorium of the Department of the Interior, and the evening sessions in the auditorium of the Medical School of Howard University.

Before these meetings the Research Committee, under Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University laid a digest of 250 typewritten pages. The purpose of it was "to construct a reasonably faithful contemporary picture of Negro life and the status of race relations as revealed in recent social studies and in official statistics." This tremendous piece of compilation was done with unusual completeness and fairness. With this data before them it was the task of the delegates to seek an answer to three questions:

1. In the light of social research what do we now know about Negro life and race relations as affecting both the white and colored races in the United States?

2. What significance has this knowledge for the programs of social organizations whose purpose it is to improve these conditions?

3. What gaps in knowledge are revealed, calling for further study by universities and research organizations?

THE subjects taken up were as follows:

Monday morning, December 17th, "Health", with Louis I. Dublin, Chief Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Dr. A. B. Jackson, of Howard University, as speakers. Monday afternoon, "Education", with W. A. Robinson, former Supervisor of Negro High Schools of North Carolina, and Professor Mabel Carney of Columbia University, and Principal James E. Gregg of Hampton, as speakers. On Tuesday morning, "Industry and Agriculture" were discussed by Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute and Niles Carpenter, of the University of Buffalo; on Tuesday afternoon, "Recreation and Housing", by Forrester B. Washington of Atlanta, Ernest T. Attwell of New York, T. J. Woofter of the University of North Carolina, and Roscoe C. Bruce of New York; Wednesday morning, "Law Observance and Administration" by Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence Oxley of North Carolina; Wednesday afternoon, "Citizenship and Race Relations", by W. E. B. DuBois of New York and Herbert A. Miller of Ohio State University.

These sessions were attended only by delegates. Public sessions were held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evening, at which general summaries of the discussions were given. On Monday evening, the speakers were F. O. Nichols, Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University, and the Presidents of Fisk and Morehouse. Tuesday evening, the speakers were Charles Wesley of Howard, Mary E. McDowell of Chicago, R. S. Wallace, and John P. Frey of the American Federation of Labor. The speakers for the final evening were James Weldon Johnson, Clark Foreman, Alain Locke, Julius Rosenwald, John M. Glenn, Edwin R. Embree, Mordecai W. Johnson, R. R. Moton, Mary Van Kleeck and Anson Phelps Stokes.

IT goes without saying that with so ambitious and full a program the Conference left much to be desired. The discussions fell far below possibilities, partly because of lack of time and partly because of a certain timidity and fear of free expression. There was a good deal of unnecessary repetition: the speakers repeated what the Research Committee had reported, and other speakers summed up what the main speakers had said. The net result often was almost like spoon feeding of children lest they mentally overeat.

Nevertheless, never before in the history of the United States have so many organizations, representing so diverse points of view and methods of approach, come together in a spirit of tolerance and inquiry to seek out the facts which underlie the relations of races in the United States.

Of course, conclusions could not be reached; nor were they indeed desired. The object of the meetings was enlightenment, and none could possibly have left without a feeling that he had learned something. In the matter of *health*, there is no doubt, but what great strides in our knowledge of the condition of the Negro has taken place in the last twenty years. No scientist today doubts but what the American Negro is going to survive and is going to achieve a sound body and has a normal brain. The great need now is physicians and hospitals.

The advance in *Education* has set to rest all questions of the ability of Negroes to absorb and use modern education. There is still a pressing demand for the eradication of Negro illiteracy; the betterment of Common and High Schools; and the endowment of good colleges.

Industry and Agriculture show the revolution due to the migration of Negroes from South to North, and their entrance into industry as common and semi-skilled laborers. The consequent problems of *Housing* and *Recreation* are severe and pressing.

Crime was shown not to be racial but the result of changing conditions of living; of poverty and of ignorance; and it is by no means certain that the rate of crime among Negroes is even as large as those among whites.

IN *Citizenship* and *Race Relations* an insistent demand for the suffrage was made. One speaker said in his climax: "I hold this truth to be self-evident, that a disfranchised working-class in modern industrial civilization is worse than helpless. It is a menace, not simply to itself, but to every other group in the community. It will be diseased; it will be criminal; it will be

(*Will you please turn to page* 69)

THE BROWSING READER

The Native Problem in Africa, by Raymond Buell. Two volumes. MacMillan Company.

THESE volumes are large and costly and cannot, therefore, be in the library of the average reader; but anyone who wishes information concerning present conditions in Africa and is willing to spend some time and trouble in getting it, will find these two volumes indispensable. They form a kind of statistical and sociological photograph of the African Negro in the first half of the twentieth century. The spirit of the author, while not altogether satisfactory, is good. He means to be fair, and while he does not see that political power and economic reform are the only solutions for the problems of Africa as they are for those of Europe and America, yet he does realize that the present attitude of the white world toward the black world is hastening a crisis.

As Mr. Buell rightly says: "Africa is the one continent of the world where by the application of intelligence, knowledge and good will, it is not too late to adopt policies which will prevent the development of the acute racial difficulties which have elsewhere arisen, and the evils of which have been recognized only after they have come into existence."

The American Negro. Volume 140 of the "Annals" of the American Academy of Political Science.

THIS is a compact and interesting book, and ought to be in the library of each one of our readers. It is a series of papers edited by Donald Young with an advisory editorial committee of three Negroes and two white persons. It is divided into seven parts: Race Relations; The Negro as an Element in the Population of the United States; the Legal Status of the Negro; the Economic Achievement of the Negro; the Negro's Mental Ability; Organization for Social Betterment; and Race Relations in Other Lands. It has a bibliography with reviews of recent books and an index.

Nearly all prominent persons interested in the advance of the American Negro, both colored and white are writers of these papers. Among them are Reuter, Frazier, Miller, Du Bois, Locke, Moton, Haynes, Jones, Buell, and White. Striking essays include one on "Race and Class Parallelism," "The Negro Family," "Legal Aspects of the Negro Problem," "The Changing Economic Status of the Negro," "The Mental Status of the Negro," "The Church and Negro Progress," and "The Negro in Latin America." Considering its size, its readableness and its accuracy, this is one of the best compendiums on the American Negro ever published.

The Negro in Contemporary American Literature, by Elizabeth Leigh Green. The University of North Carolina Press.

THIS is an outline for university and group study done by the wife of Paul Green. It is the only thing of the kind that exists. It is cheap and done with admirable poise. It is designed for use in schools, and it ought to have wide circulation.

The Fastest Bicycle Rider in the World. An autobiography of Major W. Taylor. Wormley Publishing Company.

THIS book is an interesting human document as this account of his first race will show: "My entry into this event was an accident pure and simple. I had gone out to witness the event, which attracted the cream of the amateur riders of Indiana, and had taken a vantage point near the start when Mr. Hay spotted me. Thinking to inject a laugh into the race for the benefit of the thousands that lined the course, Mr. Hay insisted that I take my place on the starting line. I rebelled, but he fairly dragged me and my bicycle across the road saying, 'Come on here, young man, you have got to start in this race.' I was badly scared at the thought as one may well imagine since I had never seen a bicycle race before.

"Although the band was playing a lively tune and the crowd was cheering wildly, I was crying. When Mr. Hay saw that he started to lift me from my wheel, but stopped and whispered in my ear, 'I know you can't go the full distance, but just ride up the road a little way, it will please the crowd, and you can come back as soon as you get tired.' . . .

"After I had ridden some distance I noticed a group of riders coming to meet me. As they drew closer I recognized Mr. Hay among them. He had the gold medal that was hung up for first prize and dangled it in front of my eyes as we rode along. As he did so he informed me that I was a mile ahead of the field and had half of the distance left to go. . . . The act on Mr. Hay's part was the psychological turning point of the race for me. From then on I rode like mad and wobbled across the tape more dead than alive in first place about six seconds ahead of the scratch man, Walter Marmon. Incidentally this same Walter Marmon is president of the Marmon Automobile Company today."

The Associated Publishers of Washington, D. C., have issued two compilations by Carter G. Woodson, one, *Negro Makers of History,* which consists of biographical sketches from *The Negro in Our History.* It is a volume of 362 pages. The other is *African Myths,* a supplementary reader composed of folk tales filling 184 pages.

Recent Gains in American Civilization, edited by Kirby Page and published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, has a chapter by Charles S. Johnson. He concludes by saying: "There was a time, and not so long ago, when even the most reasonable men recoiled before the meaning of a race relation founded upon the highest principles of ethics and Christianity accepted by themselves. And although as numbers go, few have actually achieved a full adjustment to it, or perhaps will do so in many decades, it can be counted as perhaps the greatest gain that it is not now so difficult to accept the principle."

Plum Bun, Jessie Fauset's second novel, was published in London by Elkin, Mathews, and Marrott in October. It will be published this month in this country by the Frederick Stokes Company.

—W. E. B. D.

IN THE MAGAZINES

HISTORY tells us that once upon a time the Dutch righteously hewed down the banana trees of the Dutch West Indies in order to convert the natives from laziness born of leisure to vigorous productivity. So does "Our Muddling World," march with its beacon of Christianity through benighted Africa. Salvador de Madareaga says in the *Forum* for November that the pale faced ones have given their dark brothers only their spirit of incurable restlessness; for in Africa the Negro had already evolved a satisfactory religion in harmony with the landscape and civilization.

(*Will you please turn to page* 64)

THE FAR HORIZON

THE ELECTION OF 1928

NOW that the smoke has cleared away, we may consider what happened to the American Negro in the last election. Herbert Hoover, candidate of the Republican Party, received 21,429,109 votes. Alfred Smith, candidate of the Democratic Party, received 15,005,497 votes. Norman Thomas, Socialist, received 267,835 votes, Foster, of the Workers' Party, received 48,228 votes, and Reynolds, Socialist-Labor Party, 21,181 votes. These voters chose 444 electoral votes for Hoover in 40 states, while Smith received 87 electoral votes from 8 states. This result was brought about by the following debate:

THE PRO-SMITH ARGUMENT

THE DAILY NEWS of Jackson, Mississippi, published a letter by R. H. McDaniel:

I've never had the pleasure of going on a lynching party, but I don't know of anything that would afford me a greater pleasure than to have a chance to help lynch the Negro or Negroes that wrote the letter that was published in the *News* August 10, 1928, signed Equal Rights League—any man that calls himself a Democrat and then votes for Hoover instead of Smith for president on account of his religious belief, and especially a man with as clean a record as Smith has, is a bald face liar. He is not a Democrat. . . . .

The only way to keep Democracy clean and fit is to keep the Negro in the cotton patch, and the Republicans out of office.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* "accuses" Curtis of being on the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., mistaking him, of course, for Capper. It says:

"No Alabama Democrat can vote for Hoover, the anti-segregationist, without at the same time voting for Curtis, the guide, counsellor and friend of W. E. B. DuBois."

Rubin R. Arnold, an Atlanta lawyer, speaking in Griffin, Georgia, said:

I do not believe that race equality is practiced by Tammany Hall. The only party I know to practice race equality is the Republican party in the South, which, as to Georgia, in the national convention, was represented by a delegation half black and half white, and which has at the head of its organization in Georgia Ben Davis, a Negro, of Atlanta, and Mamie Williams, a Negro woman of Savannah. I know that in Georgia it is the black national committeeman, Ben Davis, and his associates, who have been levying toll upon the white postmasters and rural letter-carriers of Georgia for contributions to party funds.

The article in the New York *Nation* about Smith and the Negro vote was hailed with great glee in the South.

The Jackson, Miss., *News* says:

W. E. B. DuBois, editor of THE CRISIS, author of "Dark Water", the most intellectual Negro in America, and one of the meanest, bitterly assails Gov. Al Smith in the current number of *The Nation*.

DuBois is a typical Northern Negro, graduate of Harvard, inveterate hater of the South and all things Southern, and more nearly voices the sentiments of Negroes north of the Mason and Dixon line than any member of his race.

He concludes his significant article gloomily by saying:

"Liberals may, if they will, vote for Al Smith. But a vote for Al Smith is a vote for the Bourbon South."

That last paragraph is the gospel truth, even though it comes from a South-hater.

A vote for Governor Smith is a vote for the South, the old-fashioned South, the South that is determined to preserve a white man's civilization at all hazards.

The *Wiregrass Farmer* of Alabama says:

Our Republican friends, following their well-defined policy of making every mean and contemptible statement possible against Gov. Smith, have very largely hinged their case against him on the charge that he and Tammany Hall forbade the passage of a law in New York State which would have stopped the practice of marriage between the white and black races. This has been the most serious charge so far made by the Anti-Democrats.

The *Wiregrass Farmer* now takes pleasure in presenting a resumé of the official records of the New York State Legislature in which it is demonstrated clearly that Gov. Smith had nothing to do with the "killing" of this proposed legislation. On the contrary, the record shows that Tammany Hall, in the person of Jimmie Walker, made two attempts to prohibit intermarriage between whites and blacks, and that in both instances these efforts were frustrated by members of the Republican party.

The Sandersville, Ga., *Progress* says:

People who are inclined to vote the Republican ticket next November should analyze the meaning of the Dyer lynching bill, which is one of the features of the Republican platform. This bill lacked only one vote of passing in Congress, and a Tammany Democrat cast the ballot which defeated its passage. Under the terms of the bill if a mob should form in Johnson county and march into Washington county, in order to arrest a rapist, Washington county would have to pay the family of the rapist $10,000.

ANTI-SMITH ARGUMENT

THE Atlanta *Georgian* carried a full-page advertisement, marked "Paid Political Advertising By Anti-Smith Democratic Headquarters". It is headed by a picture of Civil Service Commissioner, Ferdinand Q. Morton, with the legend: "$7,500 A Year Tammany Negro Boss And His White Secretary. This Is The Race Equality That Southern Democrats May Expect If Tammany Wins." Then there are paragraphs as follows:

Al Smith and Tammany Hall are one and the same. The Tammany Democrats of New York appointed a Negro, Ferdinand Q. Morton, to be one of the Civil Service Commissioners of New York. The stenographer assigned him by the Tammany Democratic Administration of New York is a white American born woman, Florence Eckstein.

Morton is given this place by the Tammany Democratic Party to pass on the application of every white man and woman Democrat in New York, who wants a position under the Tammany Democratic Administration . . . .

White and black children are mixed in the public schools of New York under the Tammany Democratic Administration. Little white children are not allowed to transfer to white schools when the majority of the pupils are colored. Negro teachers in large numbers are employed by the Tammany Democratic Administration. They teach white children, as well as colored, both mixed together, in the same rooms. There are more than two hundred Negro policemen under the Democratic Tammany Administration.

Paul E. Wankan, Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, writes as follows to Mrs. M. B. Dottery:

There will be no Third Party, as the time is too short.

We have Hoover, a Republican, who is dry, and Smith, a Democrat, who is wet. We have Hoover, who is a Protestant, and Smith who is a Romanist. We have Smith who believes in social equality and intermarriage of blacks and whites, and Hoover who was the last head of the department in Washington to abolish segregation.

Tammany Hall has a Negro division,

(*Will you please turn to page* 63)

THE POET'S CORNER

Farewell

By MAE V. COWDERY

NO more
The feel of your hand
On my my breast . . .
Like the silver path
Of the moon
On dark heaving ocean.

No more
The rumpled darkness
Of your hair
Like the wind
In leafy shadowed trees.

No more
The lush sweetness
Of your lips
Like dew
On new opened Moon-flowers.

No more
The drowsy murmurings
Of your voice
Like the faint twitter
Of birds
In twilight.

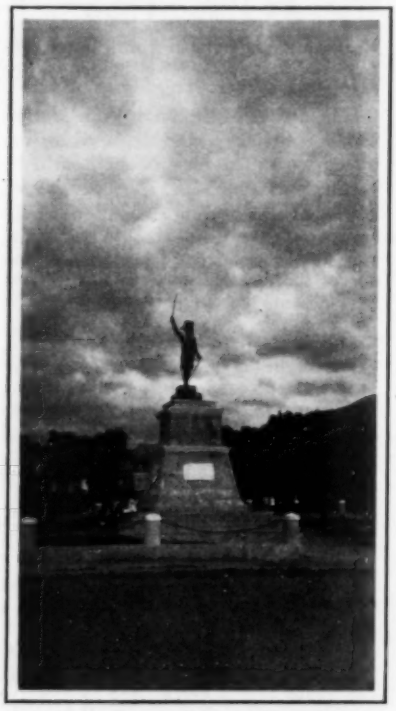
No more
The poignant melody
Of hours spent
Between the moonrise
And the sunrise
Like the song
Of a crystal river
Going out to sea.

Only
The awful song
Of silence
In that hour a'fore the dawn
When the moon has waned
The stars died
And the sun is buried
In mist.

Locust Trees

By MARGARET L. THOMAS

NO locust grows alone;
A pine tree dares to go
To almost any land.
Young willows follow brooks,
Then one waits long to die.
A maple in a meadow
Lives far from other trees.
No palm nor aloe fears solitude.
But locust trees,—
With pendant leaves,
And blossoms swaying like white tails
Of peacock's on the grass,—
No locust grows alone.
The scent of locust flowers,
Deep buried in the darkness,
Passed quick at night,
Is like the look of one
Who would speak,
But cannot.



Statue of Dessalines, Port-au-Prince

Trinity

By JOHN F. MATHEUS

THE soul of Toussaint is not dead;
His flaming spirit flares
Above the haughty head
Of many a man who dares
In Haiti still to plead
For lands his black forefathers freed.

And Dessalines dead still lives,
Audacious, swart Jean-Jacques,
Whose sword, unsheathed, yet gives
A hope for heroes black.
He stands in Port-au-Prince,
An iron man, none like him since.

Sans Souci palace on the hill,
The slumbering Citadel,
Some aura hides of Christophe still,
His cause and message tell,
Napoleon could not shake;
His realm defeat, his courage break.

The Great Man

By JONATHAN H. BROOKS

THEY call him strange and certainly he is;
God meant him so. When the great Potter makes
A vessel for a rare design of his
He chooses from his rarest clays and takes
Due pains and moulds it with his great deft fingers;
Ponders upon it; works his precious self
Into each particle. . . . He dreams and lingers,
The Artist, long beside his potter-shelf.

At last, when he has fingered all details
As only God is able, with his face
All lit with smile and what true pride entails,
He muses: "This is good." Then with meet grace
He lends it to the world. We call it odd
And strange and rare; well might we; so does God.

Last Night

By ETHEL M. CAUTION

LAST night I danced on the rim of the moon
Delirious and gay,
Quite different from the mood
I wear about by day.

Athwart my vibrant body
A chiffon cloud I flung,
Diaphanous and azure,
With starpoint brilliants hung.

And, oh! my feet flew madly!
My body whirled and swayed!
My soul danced in its ecstacy
Untrammeled, unafraid!

Last night I danced on the rim of the moon
Delirious and gay;
Then slipped into my sober self
Just ere the break of day.

Ecstacy

By VIRGINIA V. HOUSTON

EVEN here, dwelling in chaos,
I find your charm is all-pervasive
And I remember only the ecstacy
Of soft lips covering mine
Dragging my soul through my mouth,
The joy of strong young arms
Clinging, holding me ever closer,
The exquisite agony of holding you
In unfulfilled embrace.

Exhortation

By EDWARD SILVERA

YOUR hands
Are no longer empty, brother—
You came
With hands full of the warm nothingness
Of Africa:
Stretch out your arms, brother,
Stretch out your calloused fingers,
Show them the corns on your palms,
Show them the hands
That are no longer
Full of emptiness.

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

Miss Marian Anderson, page 52

¶ In the presence of their children and grandchildren, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry N. Jeter were "re-united in marriage" on December 24th, 1928, at their home in Newport, R. I., the day marking the 50th anniversary of their marriage in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1878. Dr. Jeter is one of the oldest ministers in the state of Rhode Island, and is the only surviving charter member of the New England Baptist Convention.

¶ John E. Moseley of New York City, a colored man and a sophomore at Tufts College, played the leading rôle in the college's production of "The Emperor Jones" last fall. Mr. Jester Hairstone, the only other Negro resident student in the college, played the part of the Congo witch doctor.

¶ The class in Homiletics of the Yale Divinity School, read and discussed THE CRISIS editorial, "The Prodigal Son", recently.

¶ Edward F. McSweeny is dead. He was an American of Irish descent, and responsible for the series of volumes on the contributions which various races have made to American civilization. Among the volumes was "The Gift of Black Folk", by W. E. B. DuBois.

¶ The United Negro Welfare Council of New London, Connecticut, has opened a small Community House with four rooms: office, club room, tea room and kitchen. The Mayor and one hundred visitors attended the opening.

THE MIDDLE STATES

¶ Charles H. Tuttle, United States District Attorney, who conducted the investigation into the sinking of the *Vestris*, addressed the Annual Mass

Harmon Gold Medalists, 1928, page 53

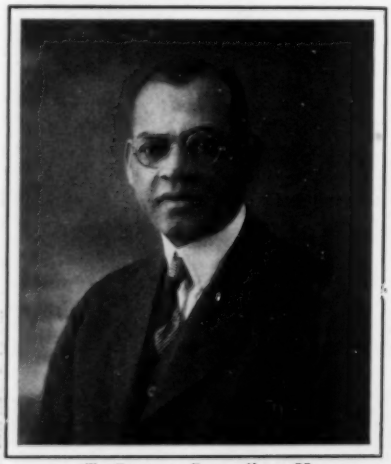
Rev. L. K. Williams	*Claude McKay*	*Archibald Motley*	*S. W. Rutherford*	*Rev. James S. Russell*
Religion	*Literature*	*Painting*	*Business*	*Religion*

Lewis Howard Latimer

Meeting of the N. A. A. C. P., in New York City, January 6th. Mr. Tuttle told the story of the part played by the colored seamen and firemen in the disaster. Another speaker at the meeting was Miss Gladys Catchings, the colored nurse who was ousted from a special training course at Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York City, because of her color. William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., was the third speaker, and reported on the Association's achievements during the past year.

¶ Lewis Howard Latimer. who died recently at Flushing, New York, was born in Chelsea, Mass., September 4, 1848. He went to work at an early age as office boy with Crosby and Gould, patent attorneys, Boston. By observation and intensive study, he gradually worked his way up to chief draughtsman in the office. He joined the Navy during the Civil War, serving on the U.S.S. "Massasoit". He had wide experience as a draughtsman and electrical engineer as follows: made drawings for telephone patents under the direction of Alexander Graham Bell, telephone inventor; served as draughtsman and private secretary to Sir Hiram S. Maxim, of the Maxim Gun fame; invented a successful method of producing carbon filaments for the Maxim electric incandescent lamp, securing a patent for it. In the Fall of 1881, Mr. Latimer was sent to London, England, to establish an incandescent lamp department for the Maxim-Weston Electric Light Company. When the Board of Patent Control of the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric companies was formed in 1896, Mr. Latimer became its chief draughtsman, which position he held until 1911, when the board went out of existence and he entered the employ of Edwin W. Hammer, consulting engineer. Mr. Latimer was the only Negro member of the Edison Pioneers, a group of men who worked over forty years ago with Thomas A. Edison.

¶ The appointment of a permanent Committee of Social Problems among Negroes, made up of white and colored people who are especially interested in the improvement of health and living conditions of the colored people of New York City, has been announced by the Welfare Council of that city. This committee will plan a unified social welfare program for Harlem and other sections of the city in which there is an extensive colored population.



T. Spotuas Burwell, p. 55

¶ According to the announcement of the N. A. A. C. P. there have been eleven lynchings for 1928. The lynching records for the past eleven years are as follows:

1918.....67	1923.....28
1919.....83	1924.....16
1920.....65	1925.....18
1921.....64	1926.....34
1922.....61	1927.....21
	1928.....11

Mississippi leads this year's list of lynching states, with five mob murders, Louisiana and Texas follow with two each, and Missouri and New Mexico with one each. Georgia, which often in past years had the largest number of lynchings, had none during 1928. One of the victims of the lynchers was a Mexican and the others were all Negroes. Two of the victims were lynched because they were brothers of the murderer of a white man. three were accused of murder, two of assault, three for alleged attack on a white woman, and the Mexican of an attack on a white woman.

¶ "Show Boat" has rounded out a year's run at the Ziegfeld Theatre, New York City. The original cast, including Jules Bledsoe, a colored man, remains unchanged. During its stay in New York, "Show Boat" has consistently maintained its place as one of the most successful Broadway attractions.

¶ One of the facts brought out in a recent survey of the population of the area within fifty miles of Manhattan published by the Regional Plan of New York, was that the growth of the Negro population of New York City has been four times as great as that of the general population of the city during the past decade.

¶ The office of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, recently issued a suggestive pamphlet of information for use on Race Relations Sunday, February 10th. "From a small beginning in 1922," said Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Commission, "the idea has spread through Home Mission Boards, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, thousands of local churches and their auxiliary societies, and many social agencies.

¶ Marian Anderson, colored contralto, made her first New York appearance during the latter part of December. Her program included German songs by Schubert, Strauss, and Schumann; French songs by Pur-

Louis T. Wright, p. 54

cell, Scarlatti, Martini and Debussy; English songs by Bridges, Griffes, and Quilter; and a group of Negro spirituals. Miss Anderson is rapidly becoming a singer of international repute. Her European tour during the past season established her as one of the most interesting of the American singers abroad.

¶ On November 6. 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Hamilton of Pittsburgh, Penna., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Hamilton has been with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company since 1884 and has served as waiter, janitor, messenger and clerk in the Reception room. Because of his long association with the company, he is well known, not only to members of the Air Brake organization

she has been a Probation Officer at the Juvenile Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

¶ Through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a community house for colored children is in operation in New York City at the Utopia Neighborhood House. The work is being administered by the Children's Aid Society in cooperation with a committee selected by the community.

¶ Dr. Lewis B. Moore, former dean at Howard University, and pastor of the Faith Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Pa., died recently at Philadelphia. Dr. Moore was born 69 years ago, at Florence, Ala. He taught at Howard University, and was later dean of the Teachers College. He received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

¶ The tenant-owners of the Dunbar Apartments in New York City have the following occupations: chauffeurs, 22; Post Office clerks and carriers, 84; clerks, 28; servants, 58; dressmakers, 15; messengers, 14; laborers, 10; Pullman Porters, 26; building porters, 27; stenographers, 18; superintendents of apartment houses, 11; teachers, 13; dining car waiters, 10. The median wage of the tenants is $148.86 per month.

¶ The Harmon Foundation has distributed Gold and Bronze Medals and Three Thousand Dollars in cash for creative work among 12 colored recipients. The Gold Medal in *Literature* and $400 was given to Claude McKay, for his skill and originality, and especially for "Harlem Shadows",

Harmon Exhibit Prize Paintings

Honorable Mention, J. W. Hardrick. *Gold Medal, Archibald Motley*

but also to a large number of visitors from all over the world. He is the Senior Warden of Holy Cross Church, Pittsburgh, and has been the treasurer of the Pittsburgh Branch of the N. A. A. C. P.. Louis A. Hamilton and Sadie Black were married November 6, 1878. They had six children of whom, only one survives, Miss Jean Hamilton, formerly a Y. W. C. A. Secretary, now teaching at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. Mrs. Hamilton is a graduate of Wilberforce University Class of '78 and celebrated her fiftieth graduation anniversary at Wilberforce in June, last. For the last twenty years

¶ Miss Maria Louise Brock, a colored woman, and teacher of English at the Gay Street School of West Chester, Pa., has been presented with a Life Membership in the National Education Association. A life membership to this body is the highest honor which one in the teaching profession can receive.

¶ Harry H. Pace, President of the Northeastern Life Insurance Company, has an article on "The Cash Value of Lives", in *Forbes Magazine*. for December 15, 1928. The article has attracted wide attention and comment.

and "Home to Harlem". The Bronze Medal with $100 was given to Nella Larsen Imes, for her novel "Quicksand". In *Fine Arts,* the Gold Medal and $400 was given to Archibald J. Motley, for his "Octoroon Girl". The Bronze Medal with $100 was given to May Howard Jackson, for her bust of Kelley Miller. In *Business,* the Gold Medal and $400 was given to S. W .Rutherford, Secretary and Business Manager of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company. The Bronze Medal and $100 went to Frederick Massiah, for his work in Building Engineering and Concrete Construc-

tion. In *Education*, the Gold Medal and $400 went to Monroe N. Work, for his recent bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America. The Bronze Medal and $100 went to John M. Gandy, President of Virginia State College. In *Music*, a Bronze Medal was given to J. Harold Brown, Director of Music at the Attucks High School, Indianapolis. In *Religious Service*, a Gold Medal and $400 was given to the Reverend L. K. Williams, for his development of Mount Oliviet Baptist Church of Chicago, and a Gold Medal and $400 to the Reverend James S. Russell, Episcopal Arch Deacon of Southern Virginia. A Bronze Medal and $100 was given to the Reverend Channing H. Tobias, Señior Secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.

¶ Professor George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., led the race scientists at the eighty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met at the American Museum of Natural History and at Columbia University, New York City, from December 27th to January 2nd. Over 2,000 papers were read at this conference, which was the largest gathering of scientific men and women that has ever been held in this country.

¶ An exhibit illustrating the arts, industries, professions and business occupations of colored women of Brooklyn, N. Y., was recently held in the Ashland Place Branch of the Y. W. C. A. of that city.

¶ Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, physician and surgeon of New York City, has about completed his private hospital, which will accommodate over fifty bed patients. The total cost of the institution will be $153,000. The structure is five stories and is fireproof. In addition to the operating room, consulting rooms, kitchen, etc., provision has been made for a dental suite and laboratory.

¶ The Second Annual exhibit of colored artists by the Harmon Fund was held at International House in January. Mr. Grey Johnson received a First Prize for his picture, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot". J. W. Hardrick received Honorable Mention; Richard Barthé received honorable Mention for his sculpture. There were other interesting pictures by F. J. Dillon, P. Hayden, Hale Woodruff, J. A. Porter, and others.

¶ Paul Johnson's Negro choir sang at the John Golden Theater in New York. There were twenty-one singers, of whom twelve were Soloists.

¶ Louis T. Wright, Negro physician and surgeon of New York City, has recently been sworn in the Police Department of that city as police surgeon. About a year ago, Dr. Wright competed with 150 other physicians in a civil service examination for this position, and when the results were made public he stood second on the list of eligibles with the mark of 89.1. Dr. Wright was born 37 years ago in La Grange, Ga. He received the degree of A. B. at Clark University, and in 1915 graduated from the Harvard Medical School. During the war, Dr. Wright served as captain in the Army Medical Corps and he is at present president of the North Harlem Medical Society.

$250 *Prize, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," M. Grey Johnson, Harmon Exhibition*

¶ Helen Keller recently "saw" "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for the first time. This Southern girl, born, deaf, dumb and blind, gets all her impressions through the palm of her hand and by the help of her life-long teacher. When the three-hour performance was over, Miss Keller's face was red from weeping.

¶ Negro music and Negro achievement are broadcasted over two main radio stations in New York City: the station W E V D, which is a memorial to the late Eugene Debs, and station W A B C, of the Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation.

WASHINGTON AND VIRGINIA

¶ Arthur Davis, a colored lad, and Marion Newell, white, have been awarded prizes as designers of the best model ships used on the 1928 Christmas seals. They presented their designs to President Coolidge in Washington.

¶ Miss Otelia Cromwell of Washington, D. C., has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa of Smith College. She was selected after graduation, which is a rare honor. Miss Cromwell's thesis on Heywood has been published by Yale University.

¶ One hundred and seventy thousand Christmas seals of the N. A. A. C. P. were distributed during the holidays by Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison of Gary, West Virginia.

¶ Augustus Battle is dead. He was the lone black Negro working in the great reading room of the Library of Congress, and is remembered by many persons who have frequented that busy room.

¶ It looks as though the color line in Law was going to be broken in Delaware. The legislation of the state demands that a lawyer to be admitted must be previously apprenticed in a Delaware lawyer's office.. Hitherto, white lawyers have refused to take a Negro clerk, but L. L. Reading is now in the office of a white lawyer, and expects admittance to the bar soon.

¶ The new Krigwa plays have been banned by the Washington, D. C., public school and community center authorities on account of "The Nude Siren", which they had judged as being too suggestive of "immorality". The story of the play is a simple farce.

This is the first time a play of Negro origin has been banned in this way. The Krigwa players of Washington have never had a place to produce their plays outside the public school buildings, and so this action on the part of the authorities halts their productions for the time being.

¶ The Interior Department Appropriation Bill carrying $300,000 appropriations for Howard University was passed recently by both houses without amendment.

¶ Dr. Ernest E. Just, Professor of Biology and Zoology at Howard University, and an authority on these subjects, sailed recently for Venice, Italy, for an extended stay to study in the Italian Marine Biological Laboratories. Dr. Just's work abroad has been made possible by the Rosenwald Fund grant of $15,000 in recognition of his unselfish work in promoting the advance of science.

¶ Miss Alethea Washington, of Baltimore, Md., bears the distinction of being the first woman of Negro descent to win the Ph. D. degree at Ohio State University. Miss Washington began her degree work in the department of education in the summer of 1927.

¶ Dr. T. Spotuas Burwell of Philadelphia is the new president of the National Medical Association. He is a graduate of Lincoln and Jefferson Medical College, and a popular practicing physician.

¶ The Department of Commerce has issued a statement of Negro religious bodies in 1926 in comparison with 1916. In 1916 there were 39,592 colored churches with a membership of 4,602,805; and in 1926, there were 42,585 churches with 5,203,487 members.

¶ The United States Census of Agriculture for 1925 reports 831,455 Negro farmers in the South, of whom 159,651 own their farms, and 34,889 own them in part. The total farm population of the United States is 28,981,668. The colored population, including Negroes, Indians, Chinese and Japanese, amounts to 4,505,819. Of these, 1,306,684 live on farms that are owned.

THE SOUTHEAST

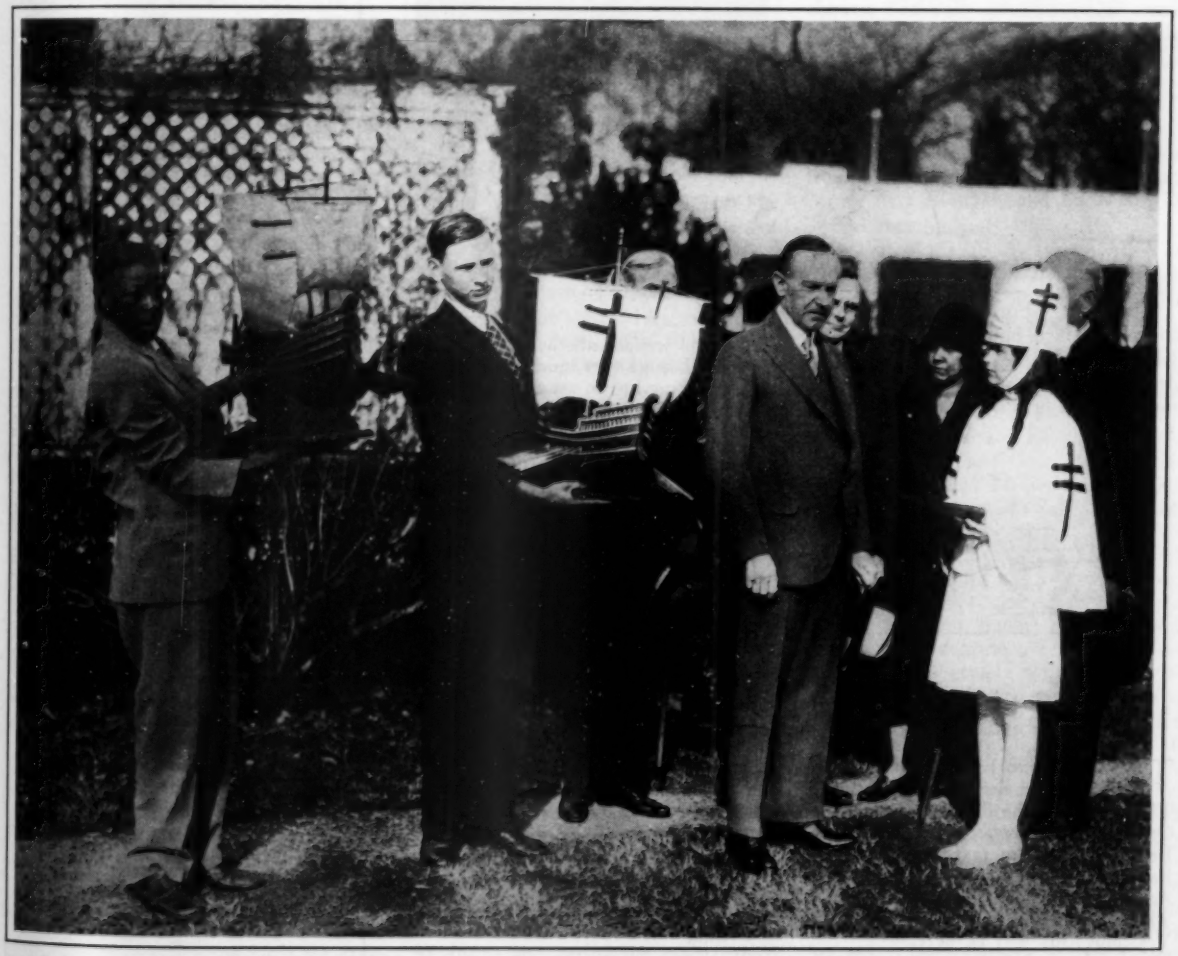
¶ According to an announcement by the Board of Trustees of Kittrell College, D. K. Cherry, former professor at the North Carolina A. and T. College, has been elected president of Kittrell College, to succeed Dr. G. A. Edwards who resigned recently.

¶ Mrs. Agnes Matthews, colored farmer and business woman of Middendorf, S. C., died recently at the age of 73.

¶ The sociology class of Agnes Scott College, the leading institution in Atlanta, Ga., for white women, made a tour of the colored section of Atlanta recently during which they visited a number of the more important Negro institutions and enterprises and went through the colored residential section to observe the conditions of housing and recreation.

¶ The White Temple Church is considered the most aristocratic M. E. church in Miami, Fla. Recently the choir of the church presented Negro spirituals and folk songs in the church auditorium.

(*Will you please turn to page* 60)



Arthur Davis and others present their prize ship designs to the President and the Red Cross

The Little Page

By EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

Calendar Chat

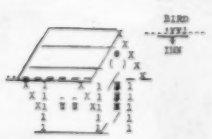
USUALLY in thinking of February now I think of a moth. Some one handed one to me in February. The neat little goldish tan packet was fastened to a twig and I pinned the whole affair to a curtain and forgot about it.

One night a surprisingly short time after I heard something like a rustle of window shades and wondered what the noise was, that little soft whisper of a sound near my bedside. Next morning it occurred to me to look at the little pale cocoon. I did so and found it open. The cocoon, colorless almost and as wanting in all beautiful decoration as the month of February, had blossomed in first April just as the trees were doing. But where was that moth?

On going out on the latticed porch I found him. Strange how these incidents wind together like the strands of fairy yarn. The wan fawn colored fan wings were limp and damp looking and touched with rose and bronze. There was my polyphemus moth. First the sound of the breaking cocoon, then the discovery of the moth's escape and then a few minutes later the finding of Great Wing himself!

Dear Me, What a Pity!

I thought. For when it came time to make a bird house drawing for the LITTLE PAGE I found neither drawing pen nor ink. So the typewriter must draw a bird house this time.



"I am Murryl Alcynda Taylor of Painesville, Ohio"

The Looking-Glass

SOMETIMES I take my mother's glass
And stare down hard at me,
Right in my eyes and at my teeth,
And all that I can see.

I look and wonder all the while,
And blink my eyes, and blink,
And twist my lips to see them move.
Grown folks would laugh, I think.

Sometimes when I am staring hard,
Counting what teeth I see,
My sister cries, "Oh, mother dear!
Boy's acting shamefully!

"Here making faces at himself,
In such a silly way!"
I can't tell mother what I meant—
I guess no one could say.

At Chimneyside Hall

THE logs in the fireplace gave a great ball.
The Flames were invited to Chimney-side Hall.
They came in a hurry, a rush and a flurry,
In rose and vermilion, in gold and in blue,
And fluttered around
With joy to the sound
Like cracking of fingers and baritone hum
Like winds on the side of a loosened up drum!
Low, low went the music
And round swirled each flame
On flaring red carpet they brought as they came.
Then when all were weary
They slipped off some way,
And took their red carpet
And left one of gray.

Winter Birds

THE little chickadee looks neat
From skull cap to his very feet.
His cap is made of coal black feathers.
He wears this in all sorts of weathers.

All winter long he's in our trees,
He and the titmouse, both of these,
Titmouse like Chickadee is small,
Yet how they differ, after all!

For Titmouse has a dark topknot
And hides a little golden spot
Of feathers underneath his wing.
I watch him as I hear him sing.
He wheezes and goes "Leedle-leedle,"
Perhaps he's saying, "Eat a beetle."

Peace on Earth

IT does not matter much how small you are,
I'm sure you've often heard of that bright star,
Which led and led the wise men through the night
To find a manger bathed with sacred light,
Where lay the little Jesus slumbering,
The holy One, the lowly One,
Earth's Only King.

The Bluebirds are Coming

THE snow's on the bird house,
On gable and eaves,
The snow's on the bird house
On gable and eaves.
But still I feel merry,
For here's February,
And bluebirds are coming,
The whole world believes,
Yes, bluebirds will be here,
The whole world believes.

Squirrel and the Crimson Leaf

THIS must be a valentine
Sent by some dear friend of mine.
The wind brought it here
And dropped it quite near,
In fact, in this towering pine.
It's red as a ruby bright,
Has corners to left and right,
Was buried, I know, well under the snow,
Till winds made it mine, all mine.

How would the Little Page kiddies like to write letters to Mrs. Newsome and thank her for all she has done for them last year? Write to THE CRISIS and we will forward each letter. And you might tell her, too, what you liked best and what you want done on the Little Page this year.

Postscript
by W. E. B. Du Bois

THE N. A. A. C. P.

I AM very glad to respond to your appeal for a few words of appreciation of the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

There is nothing of greater importance for the future of white civilization itself than the establishment of more just and humane relations across the colour line. I find the information given in your yearly report quite invaluable for judging the symptoms of improvement and occasional relapse, and I could wish that the same thing were being done in respect of the coloured peoples in Africa, and particularly those under the British flag. Your work must have the hearty sympathy of all who have any respect for social justice.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) L. T. HOBHOUSE.
Wimbledon, England.

DEPRIEST

WE have received the following letter from Margaret Deland, the well-known writer:

"I remember with great pleasure meeting you very many years ago at the house of my friend, Mrs. Evans, in Boston. I recall that William James was there also, and that we four had a delightful time. As I have always been profoundly interested in the political, industrial and spiritual welfare of the people who were so deeply wronged some three hundred years ago, I am keenly alive to the advancement of Negro Americans to-day.

"So, remembering your good nature in answering the questions I asked that day at Mrs. Evans', I am venturing to send you the enclosed clipping in regard to the election to Congress of Oscar DePriest. I have a feeling that few things would be so impressive to persons who desire not only justice, but spiritual advancement, for the colored people, as to have a colored man of your eminence protest against the political advancement of any persons of his race who does not display intellectual and moral integrity. Of course, the same protest should be made to the political advancement of any unethical white man—and, as we both know well, there have been many opportunities for such protest! But political indignation expressed against white scoundrels, in papers conducted by white men—desirable as such expression of opinion is—can not draw forth the same approval, as that same indignation expressed against an unethical colored man, in a magazine such as THE CRISIS.

"I am sure that you will see my point in this, and I most earnestly hope that THE CRISIS will repudiate this man in no uncertain terms."

THE CRISIS regrets that it cannot do this. On the contrary, it congratulates Oscar DePriest upon his election. We do not approve of all that Mr. DePriest has done in the past and probably shall not approve of much that he will do in the future, but we do know that Oscar DePriest stands solidly and unwaveringly for the following things:

1. The enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.
2. The passage of the Dyer-Anti Lynching Bill.
3. The abolition of the "Jim-Crow" car in interstate commerce.
4. The abolition of color segregation and discrimination in the Civil Service of the United States.

We wish that in addition to this, Mr. DePriest believed in clean politics; in the smashing of Big Business, bootlegging and crime in their present alliance for political power; and in the organization of political life in Chicago so that the intelligent will of the majority could be openly and efficiently expressed.

We wish that Mr. DePriest stood for these things, but we acknowledge with bowed head that if he had stood for such a program as this he never would have been Congressman from Illinois. In other words, the only organized interests in the United States who could be induced to send a colored man to Congress or any man who stands for the five things outlined above, are the same interests which are allied with the rule of wealth and crime.

We find ourselves compelled in political life, therefore, to choose the least of evils. If we remember that Senator Borah stands for clean politics, we also are compelled to remember that he stands for the disfranchisement of Negroes; that he did not vote for the DyerAnti Lynching Bill, and that he has grown dumb in the fight for Haiti. We would like to admire Al Smith because of the high level of his appointments to office, and his fight against the power trust. But we are compelled to vote against him because never in all his career has he given the slightest attention to the American Negro or expressed the slightest interests in his problems. We support Oscar DePriest, therefore, for the same reasons that we oppose Borah and Smith, namely: the things that DePriest stands for are more vital to the future of democracy in America than prohibition, crime and privilege. Given democracy in this land and we can fight drunkedness, prostitution and monopoly; without democracy and with a "Solid South" we can only wobble between Hoover and Raskob.

BISHOP GARDINER

WE have received the following letter from the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, the Bishop of Washington:

"My attention has been called to your December issue in which, on pages 409-410, you make the definite statement that Bishop Gardiner of Liberia 'was barred from the public dining room of the Willard Hotel.' By implication this suggests that I, as host of the Convention, and my committee had done an un-Christian and ungenerous thing to a respected Bishop of the Church. I have made careful inquiry concerning this matter and find that the large room in which all the luncheons were served to the delegates, clerical and lay, Bishop Gardiner, as well as Bishop Demby, were entertained as were all the other guests. Each delegate had a luncheon book containing tickets. These books were gratuitous, the expense being borne by the Diocese of Washington.

An assertion made in a reputable paper in so definite a way as the one alluded to is grossly unjust and is designed, obviously, to provoke serious criticism. Already I am hearing from some of my colored brethren in the South that they have repudiated this statement, and I have in my files a letter from the chairman of the General Convention committee giving the precise days on which Bishop Gardiner dined in the great dining room assigned to the General Convention. While you may very properly attempt to correct the statement in your Decem-

ber issue, the damage done by it is practically beyond repair."

The Editor has sent the following reply:

"It is evident that THE CRISIS has made a mistake in this case, and we shall be very glad to do everything we can to rectify it. Apparently what happened was that Bishop Gardiner took luncheon regularly with the other churchmen; but on one day (I quote from a letter) 'not being acquainted with affairs, it seems that Bishop Gardiner mistook one of the many private affairs being held at the Hotel at the same time and found himself out of place.' It was this incident that was reported to us and which we published in THE CRISIS.

I beg to assure you that it gives THE CRISIS great gratification to know that no discrimination was made at the Conference, and we shall say so publicly."

THIRD PARTY

THE pressing political problem in the United States is that of establishing the principle of a Third Party movement. It does not matter how logical and convincing an appeal is launched by any group, unless they can effectively place this before the voters of the nation, their work is in vain. For many years we have seen in the United States the rise of Third Party movements which have come to naught. They have failed, not because they did not have a good program and a right to persist and grow, but because they could not get the proper political hearing.

The difficulty of making the appeal of the Third Party effective, arises in part from our indirect method of electing presidents, but the greater reason is the so-called Solid South. This is a difficulty which for years no gentleman was permitted to discuss. Anyone who dared to attack or arraign the astonishing political machine which dominates twelve states of the United States and is in almost absolute control of 124 out of 531 electoral votes, is supposed to be reactionary, opposed to national unity and a fanatic on the race problem. Hiding back of these excuses, there has been built up in the South a political machine before which Tammany pales into insignificance. It is a machine which dictates the presidency, declares war, fosters imperialism, maintains a protective tariff, bolsters plutocracy, and above all, makes the chances of any Third Party movement impossible.

Yet, strange to say, every recent Third Party movement that we have had, has begun its career by appealing to this machine for liberal support! Even the Socialists, before the War, cast longing eyes in this direction. The Populists staked their all upon it. The Progressives, led by Theodore Roosevelt, made their chief appeal to this Southern machine, and the Farmer-Labor Party, while it did not actually appeal to the South, refused in any way, even by implication, to attack Southern political methods.

The Socialists in the last campaign attacked the Solid South. Their attack was not given prominence or developed as its importance demanded, but, nevertheless, the platform did demand the "reduction of the representation in Congress of those states where large sections of the citizens are disfranchised by force or fraud." And the "Open Letter to American Liberals and Progressives" was even more explicit.

"The very backbone of the Democratic Party, the old, reactionary bourbons of the South are still engaged in the shameful policy of making it all but impossible for great numbers of the Negro population to vote; a Southern bourbon class which, with the industrialization of the South, is now pressing its claims for high tariffs and for the private exploitation of the water powers not already bequeathed by the nation to private monopoly."

Even here the main result was not sufficiently stressed, and that result is that of the 531 electoral votes, a Third Party today can only appeal to 407. Even if the party gained a majority of the popular votes back of these 407 electoral votes, nevertheless, with the help of the Solid South, the Democratic Party could be triumphantly elected. What happens then, continually, (it happened in 1912, in 1924 and in 1928), is that the practical voter has to choose between the Democratic ticket, backed by the Solid South, and a Republican ticket; and if after several years of Republican government, being convinced that nothing could be worse, he tries Democracy it is with disastrous results. The political power of the South, built on the forced disfranchisement of two million Negroes and the voluntary disfranchisement of more than two million whites, concentrates in the hands of a ruthless gang, more political power than any machine in the United States ever wielded before. It must be attacked and atatcked frankly and openly, and the smoke screen of the "Negro problem" must not divert the attack.

The results of the election of 1928 illustrate the situation:

Eleven Southern states cast, in 1924, 2,865,747 votes. In 1928, they cast 3,632,292. Thus, of more than four million disfranchised voters, one million came to the polls, and the Democrats consequently lost 5 states with 60 electoral votes.

But was this a real triumph of democracy, and a "breaking" of the Solid South? Nothing of the sort. While they voted against the machine, these voters did so for no modern reasons. They voted because of religious prejudice, hatred of the party domination of New York, fear of the Negro, and prohibition. Of the modern problems presented, for instance, by Socialists, they knew nothing and cared nothing. They had no intelligence of nor intelligent answers to the problems of protecting labor, curbing monopoly and privilege, preserving natural resources, equitable taxation of incomes, and preventing crime. The million new electors who came into the field were densely ignorant and prejudiced. For the most part they continued to assert their party "regularity", i.e. their voluntary disfranchisement so far as national questions go, and they reasserted their determination to enforce the 18th amendment, to nullify the 14th and 15th, and to ignore the 19th.

In future elections, as in the past, these 124 electoral votes can be appealed to by no Third Party and can be depended on to keep reaction and Plutocracy in power. To make assurance doubly sure, Work is backing the "Lily White" faction of the Southern Republicans whose program is not simply to disfranchise Negroes at the polls, but also in the party councils.

Here, then, is the first point of attack for any Third Party that is worth its salt or hopes ever to win.

SEGREGATION

OUR attention has been called to the fact that in our statement concerning Segregation in December, the sentence "Segregation in rooms by race has practically disappeared", can be misinterpreted. What we meant to say was that segregation in separate rooms by race had disappeared. There is still widespread a custom of grouping colored and white clerks in the same room.

A HERO

Village, Va.
December, 1928.

MR. HOWARD ABNER MARTIN of Village, Virginia, a graduate of the G. A. and I. School, Cappahosic, Virginia, was a great educational worker. So much that he sacrificed his home in order that the children in his community might have a comfortable school building. By so doing, he was forced to leave home in search of work to redeem his home.

On June 14th, 1928, he started out to find employment.

(*Will you please turn to page* 70)

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AUTUMN QUARTER - - OCTOBER 1, 2, 3, 1928
WINTER QUARTER - - - - JANUARY 2, 1929
SPRING QUARTER - - - - MARCH 20, 1929

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FORM OF BEQUEST

I give, devise and bequeath to The Howard University, an institution incorporated by Special Act of Congress, and located at Washington, D. C., the sum of .....

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CATALOG ON REQUEST R. S. WILKINSON, *President*

Color Line

(*Continued from page* 55)

¶ The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta, has offered three cash prizes aggregating $200 for the best papers on justice in race relations, submitted by students of Southern colleges during the school year 1928-29.

THE BORDER STATES

¶ The State Legislature of Kentucky has appropriated more than $600,000 for the state normal schools at Frankfort and Paducah and $800,000 for new Negro schools in Louisville; $100,000 was refused for an institution for feeble-minded colored children.

¶ Fisk University at Nashville has been given $400,000 by the General Education Board for a new library building. The most unusual feature of the gift is that it is made outright with no requirement that Fisk raise an equivalent sum.

¶ Mrs. R. H. Boyd, wife of the late Dr. R. H. Boyd, died recently at Nashville, Tenn. The exact age of Mrs. Boyd is not known, as she was born in slavery in Florida. Mrs. Boyd is survived by five children.

¶ Judge Matthew O'Doherty, who died recently in Louisville, Ky., left to the Little Sisters of the Poor, a colored Catholic institution, $800,000, and a like sum to the Good Shepherds, where white and colored are cared for.

THE MIDDLE WEST

¶ The African Art Sponsors, composed of representative Negro citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, held a banquet at the Museum of Natural History in December, when Paul Travis, artist and member of the faculty of the Cleveland School of Art, displayed his collection of native African art, which he secured while he was abroad recently. Travis' work was aided by a contribution of $15,000 provided by the African Art Sponsors and the Gilpin Players. The material collected is to be divided between the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the Cleveland Museum of Art.

¶ No hotel in Cleveland would permit the formal banquet to be held under its roof. Attorney Harry E. Davis and Russell W. Jelliffe, director of the Playhouse Settlement, appeared before the Hotel Managers' Association and presented arguments in behalf of permitting Negroes to be granted the use of hotel dining rooms. They were accorded a reception and their plea taken under advisement. The attitude of the Hotel Managers is in direct violation of the Ohio Civil Rights bill, which is not easy to enforce.

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Hotels do not object when the majority of the mixed group is to be white. But the African Art Sponsors' banquet was predominantly colored and it was held after election. Inter-racial pre-election luncheons and dinners are usually given clear sailing.

¶ The Victory Life Insurance Company has issued an interesting leaflet, "Where There Is No Vision The People Perish". It has pictures and comments on life insurance from twelve leading American Negroes.

¶ At the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1928, the Victory Life Insurance Company reported that its premium income for the year approximated $350,000. This is an increase from $210,000 for 1927. The total income for the year was $75,000 in excess of disbursements. Reserves on the business in force were close to $295,000. Assets of the company were considerably over $500,000. For the first ten months of the year, the company had an increase in the business in force of something more than $3,000,000. This was almost fifty per cent increase of the business in force in 1927. The company has paid to agents in ten months of this year more than was paid during the entire year of 1927. This means that the income of agents will be increased by one-sixth in 1928 as compared with 1927.

¶ The outright gift of Dr. John T. Wilson of $50,000 has made it possible for the colored people of Chicago to acquire all the buildings and equipment of the Lake Side Hospital. The property will be operated by "The John T. Wilson Medical Foundation", a charitable corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois. The buildings, grounds and equipment are valued at $750,000.

¶ The University of Wisconsin published recently a list of men who were elected to membership in Sigma Sigma, honorary medical society. Election to this fraternity is based on scholarship and leadership, including work in medical and campus activities. Ranking second in the group chosen was John W. Lawlah, a graduate of Morehouse College, with the B. S. degree in 1925.

¶ The Third Annual Foreign Affairs Institute, sponsored by the Adult Education Association of Cleveland, Ohio, was held late in January. This year, for the first time, the Cleveland branch of the N. A. A. C. P. participated. The problems discussed were those of the economic, social and political conditions in China, Japan and the Philippines.

¶ Mr. George Garner of Chicago has been singing in England. Recently, he made his first appearance at Plymouth. The music critic of the

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TRANS MISSISSIPPI

¶ The Johnnie Baker Post of the American Legion, at Minneapolis, Minn., held its annual election of officers in September. Isaac L. Moore was elected Commander; Webster Stoval, Vice Commander; J. Carl Freeman, re-elected Adjutant; Courtney Torell, re-elected Financial Adjutant; Moses A. Smith, Chaplain; Martin Brown, Historian; and Charles Curry, Sergeant-at-Arms.

¶ Three Negroes were elected to the Legislature of Missouri in the recent election: Walthour Moore, G. M. Allen and L. A. Knox. Mr. Knox is an officer of the Kansas City Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and his election is due largely to active work on the part of branch members

THE SOUTHWEST

¶ The cornerstone of the new administration building of Liberty College, a new Baptist institution located in Okmulgee, Okla., was laid in November. The building was designed and constructed by W. S. Dunmore, a colored man of Tulsa, Okla.

THE PACIFIC STATES

¶ Revealing such talent and originality that she has attracted the attention of literary critics of Long Beach, Calif., Miss Elinor Washington, a colored girl, has been offered an opportunity to do some feature work on a local white daily.

¶ Mme. Florence Cole Talbert, colored soprano, has been recently presented in recital in Los Angeles, Calif. Last season Mme. Talbert sang the title role of "Aida" in Italy.

EUROPE

¶ Countée Cullen lectured and read his poems to many international groups on his recent visit to Geneva. His audiences were appreciative, and Mr. Cullen made good use of his opportunities.

¶ "The Lament of the Peoples", (*Le Cri des Peuples*), has appeared in Paris under the editorship of Barnard Le Cache. It records the suffering of oppressed groups throughout the world.

AFRICA

¶ Monsignor Johannes has been elected Coptic Patriarch, thus ending the longstanding inter-regnum on account of the inability of the Synod to agree.

¶ A reception and dance has been given in honor of N. G. J. Bellanta at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa. Heads of government departments and representatives of commercial houses were present.

¶ Sir N. Lippens, former Governor General of the Congo, has been lecturing on the Congo in Brussels. He scored the failure to educate the natives and spoke of their suffering from insufficient food and clothes. He demanded the suppression of porterage.

¶ The Select Committee on General Herzog's Native Bills has so far been unable to reach any conclusion, chiefly on account of the question of the native vote in Cape Colony.

¶ A public meeting of the Sierra Leone section of the National Congress of British West Africa was held at Freetown in October and largely attended.

¶ The total income of the Government of Liberia for 1928 was the largest on record and amounted to $1,276,437.

¶ Mr. Sidney de la Rue, Financial Adviser of the Liberian Government, has resigned and his successor, John Loomis, has been appointed.

¶ The number of Justices of the Supreme Court of Liberia has been increased from three to five.

¶ The Liberian Post Office now issues foreign and domestic money orders. The total amount so issued last year was $12,559.

¶ During the war, a British Governor of the Gold Coast sequestered property belonging to the Basel Mission Trading Society. It was afterwards proven this was against the law, and now instead of the Colonial Office asking Parliament to reimburse these people, the Office is seeking to saddle this debt of $1,250,000 upon the colony. The native members opposed but the official majority prevailed.

¶ Dr. Edward Brookes of the Transvaal University College, who recently visited the United States, has been lecturing at Johannesburg, on the poetry of the American Negro. He especially mentioned Braithwaite, Dunbar, Georgia Douglas Johnson, Langston Huges and Countée Cullen.

¶ Senator J. G. Richards, a prominent Liberian, died in October. He had long been a member of the Legislature and was mentioned as a possible successor to President King.

¶ A white Englishman in Ashanti has been caught by the English abolition of counsel and trial by jury in that land. He was accused of killing his wife and was sentenced to death. He has appealed to England because he was not allowed to employ a lawyer.

Far Horizon

(*Continued from page* 49)

and I am enclosing you copy of record appearing in the Negro year book. Smith's record on the Negro question is ten times blacker than that of Hoover's, and of course it is needless for me to say that I intend to vote for the Republican electors. They will be the Lily White electors, not the Perry Howard electors.

It is a question of country, and I expect to stay with the country in opposition to the alien-controlled, Rome-ridden, Negro-loving, rum-selling Tammany gang. The Smith forces are going to seek to force us all to vote for Smith on the Negro question, and that little bubble will all be punctured and we won't hear much more of it after our campaign gets under way.

Bishop Cannon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, speaking at Bristol, Virginia, attacked Governor Smith for his "Tammany affiliations."

He asserted that Ferdinand Morton, Negro, a Tammany member of the Civil Service Commission of New York, had two white stenographers. At the same time the Bishop defended Herbert Hoover from charges that the Republican candidate favored intermingling of the races on terms of equality.

"Are those New York stenographers girls?" some one asked the Bishop from the audience.

"About forty years old I should say," the Bishop replied.

"Tammany has other white girls working under Negroes," he continued. "The Civil Service Commission in New York consists of a Republican, an American Jew, a Roman Catholic Democrat and a Negro Tammanyite."

A personal investigation conducted by himself of the race situation in Mr. Hoover's office, he said, revealed that Mr. Hoover separates the Negro and white races in a Southern way.

THE NEW SOUTH

THE progressive South was not silent under all this. The *News Leader* of Richmond, Virginia, said:

Why should the South go backward politically? Why should it be the slave of unfounded fears? The Negro has not involved himself in this campaign. He did not make the VOLSTEAD act. He nominated neither HOOVER nor SMITH. He is Protestant but he is not anti-Catholic and, manifestly, he is not an ally of the Klan. In the greater part of the South, the Negro has been attending to his own business, and where he has shown any political stirring whatever, it has been in an effort to affiliate with the Democratic party, in protest against ostracism by the "Lily White" Republicans. The vote that can be cast by the Negroes in November will be negligible in the South, and it will not be swollen perceptibly by Republican electioneering—certainly not by the people who are going over to HOOVER because they do not like SMITH. It is unfair to charge them with any desire to enleague themselves with the Negroes against their own section.

The South's political salvation is not to be worked out through a unity born of hate, of ignorance, or of self-deception.

A number of distinguished Southerners, including ministers, lawyers, presidents of colleges and editors, joined in a protest:

We . . . call upon the leadership of the South—the pulpit, the press, the platform—and upon every right-thinking man and woman among us to disclaim, discourage and discountenance such appeals to prejudice and fear, to the end that the gains of recent years in interracial goodwill and understanding may not be sacrificed to the passing interest of a political campaign.

LILY WHITES

THE movement to extend the disfranchisement of Negroes at the polls to the councils of the party, received strong impetus from Herbert Hoover, in his speech at Elizabethton, Tennessee.

J. B. Skipper, white Republican leader of Florida. makes this interpretation:

Your Committeeman will check over each recommendation before they are submitted to the President and, as Mr. Hoover has declared, no one can be appointed if objectionable to our Southern people.

"Our Southern people" are all white!

Ed Thompson, a colored politician of Key West, makes this reply:

I have been a Republican all of my 52 years, have given of my time, money and labor towards the upbuilding of the Republican Party in the State of Florida, and while I will not vote for Mr. Hoover and his Lily White Cohorts and policies, still I cannot vote for the Democratic candidate on account of the principles and policies of the Democratic party as laid down in this, our Southland. On Election Day I will be out fishing, the right place I think for all of us Negroes and especially our so-called leaders on this day.

A private letter explains the situation in Florida:

"George Bean, national committeeman, and one Gerow, state chairman, were the 'leaders' of the Republican Party there. State law provided that, when candidates on any ticket polled 10% of the vote for certain offices, the backers of that ticket gained the stature of a political party, entitled to conduct its own primary in which, of course, it also would choose its party leaders. The Republicans, a number of years ago, happened to poll more than 10% of the vote for the specified offices, and gained the privilege of conducting a primary. In that primary, Bean and Gerow were

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kicked out. Before the result could take effect, the Democratic legislature was called into session and, to protect its friends—Bean and Gerow—changed the percentage requirement to 30%."

N.A.A.C.P. Battle Front

(*Continued from page* 46)

the admission of Negroes to the Public Library. He employed C. E. Kimbrough, a colored attorney to assist him. On March 13, three colored people, Messrs. Brown, Powell and Sanders, went to the library, at the instance of the attorneys, asked for books, and were refused them.

The next step in this battle was the filing of a petition for an Alternative Writ of Mandamus which would compel the Board of Education to admit Negroes to the Library and permit them to use its facilities. On the 12th of April, Judge Arthur P. Hudson of the Circuit Court declined to grant the writ of Mandamus, holding: "It is the opinion of the Court that the Acts of the Legislature referred to make the Public Library a part of the Public School System of the city of Charleston, and under the laws of this State, as expressed in the Constitution and Acts of the Legislature, it is proper for the Board to provide separate library buildings for white and colored persons."

A setback, but not the end, by any means.

Messrs. Nutter and Kimbrough at once filed a petition for a Writ of Error and Supersedeas to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State. The writ was granted and the case was set for argument on the 13th of November.

When the case was heard and the Court rendered its opinion, it was found that this highest tribunal of the State of West Virginia had sustained every point raised by the colored attorneys. It held that the Public Library was not a part of the school system as the Board of Education had tried to make it, and that the Board of Education could not establish a "jim-crow" system there, thus overruling the lower court.

This case did not concern merely the Charleston Public Library. It was of importance for the colored people in other cities of the state. For Bluefield and Martinsburg had taken similar action and the colored people were being excluded from the public libraries in those cities. In this, as in so many cases fought by the N.A.A.C.P. or its branches, through the courts of first instance to those of highest jurisdiction, a principle was established which governed other instances as well as the one occasioning the suit.

The victory, which was greeted with jubilation by the colored people of West Virginia, was the more impressive, in that the two colored attorneys had confronted and won from Price, Smith and Spillman, one of the leading white firms of the State, representing the Board of Education.

H. J. S.

THE Nominating Committee for members of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported the following nominees for terms expiring December 31, 1931:

Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Charles E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, New York, N. Y.; Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kas.; Robert R. Church, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York, N. Y.; Florence Kelley, New York, N. Y.; John E. Nail, New York, N. Y.; Mary White Ovington, New York, N. Y.; Charles Edward Russell, Washington, D. C.; Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York, N. Y.;

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:
George W. Crawford, Chairman
Arthur B. Spingarn
Paul Kennaday

The Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in the offices of the Association, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the afternoon of Monday, January 7, 1929, at 2:30 o'clock. There were reports from the Secretary, the Director of Branches, the Director of Publications and Research and the Treasurer; and the nominees for Directors were voted upon and elected.

The Browsing Reader

(*Continued from page* 48)

"How Race Prejudice is Overcome" is discussed by George D. Collins in the *World Tomorrow* for October. Mr. Collins thinks that inter-racial groups and the influence of student Christian Associations are to a great degree responsible for the increasing fellowship between white and colored college students in Southern States.

Edward Campbell Aswell, a white Southerner, who believes the Negro to be docile, indolent, and not capable of sustained effort, writes on "The Church and the Negro" in the *Commonweal* for November 21st. The history of the South, says Mr. Aswel, has been almost wholly the history of the changing phases of the race question. For this reason, any proposed change in the status of the Negro, should challenge the attention of the Southern whites. The Protestant South should welcome the efforts of the Catholic church to convert Negroes to Catholicism because

the first virtue of the Catholic church is humility!

Detailed studies of the policies of three typical Negro newspapers, *The New York Age, The Pittsburgh Courier* and *The Chicago Defender,* have been made by Gladstone H. Yeuell, who discusses "The Negro Press as a Factor in Education" in *The Journal of Educational Sociology* for October. Forty-nine and sixty-seven per cent of the straight reading matter of these papers is included under social betterment news; 31.28 per cent is classed as neutral; and 19.05 per cent as anti-social. Mr. Yeuell comes to the conclusion that the Negro press does not differ materially from its white prototype.

"The omniscience of the South on the race question is only equalled by the nescience of the North." This sentence from the *Independent Magazine* twenty years ago, when lynching was at its height, was an apt summation of the knowledge of that period on the Negro question. Herbert J. Seligmann in *Current History* for January, reviews the last "Twenty Years of Negro Progress" and says that these years have been meaningful ones for black America. Scientifically, Mr. Seligmann says, there has been nothing to prove that the Negro is incapable of any level of cultivation yet attained by white man.

Claude McKay has written in "White Houses":

"Your door is shut against my tightened face,
And I am sharp as steel with discontent,
But I possess the courage and the grace,
To bear my anger proudly and unbent."

This is the spirit of the contemporary Negro—the spirit of protest and revolt. The day of "Uncle Tom" has passed! P. M. Fox, who writes on "The Negro Renaissance" in *The Labour Magazine* for November, says that in this spirit of revolt and protest, the literature of minority groups has much in common. W. E. E. B. Du Bois, Mr. Fox says, is alive to the enslaving influence of economic imperialism, and has sounded a call to his people to realize its dangers.

The *American Mercury* for January carries "I Investigate Lynchings", by Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. White offers a few interesting vignettes on lynchings he has investigated and an amusing side light or two on the grave charge of "passing".

Allison Davis in *Plain Talk* for January says that the bourgeois "Negro Deserts His People." In discussing the unproductive Negro upper class, Mr. Davis strikes a note which perhaps may be considered too critical, but his censure is deserved and true. The Negro, he says, is color mad and is a slave to the myth of "white over black".

MARVEL JACKSON.

Negro Schools

(*Continued from page* 44)

pick up threads of the past. There were two colored banks. One has survived, and it is the one that deserved to survive. Avery is still the city High School and the city still refuses to support it; the students looked awake lining the gallery, and sang well. There was a little dinner before the lecture with singular cross-currents of religion and art, education and business, compromise and resentment. The audience was intelligent.

JIM-CROW

I rode to Augusta, starting early. This riding in the South is interesting. From New York to Sedalia, 463 miles, I went in a Pullman. After reaching the South I traveled in a Pullman, 190 miles back to Virginia—and then 275 miles from Columbia to Jacksonville; 166 miles from Atlanta to Tuskegee and 205 miles from Birmingham to Nashville.

In all these cases, however, special and careful arrangements had to be made. Friends of mine who knew some white persons or officials of importance, had to intercede and conduct subtle negotiations. Where the matter was a night ride, as from Greensboro to Petersburg, Columbia to Jacksonville, and Birmingham to Nashville, the matter was arranged with a certain secrecy and ease. After all, the white folk did not see their dark passenger until morning had dawned, and he was already there. And in most cases, even then, they said nothing. Indeed, at Petersburg, they were quite polite, and at Jacksonville and Nashville, they bore up without comment, so far as I could see. The matter of the day ride from Atlanta to Tuskegee, was of course much more grave. I paid $6.30 to ride in the drawing room. If I had been white, I could have ridden in some of the empty seats of the main car at a cost of less than $2.00.

On the "Jim Crow" car I rode frequently and at length. From Petersburg to Raleigh, 190 miles, over the Seaboard: the Negro coach was half of a smoker and not as modern a coach as that of the whites. It was, however, clean and the conductor said "please" when he asked for tickets. This is a decided improvement over ten years ago. The news boy, or rather the news old man, was unobtrusive and

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kept in his place. From Selma to Fayetteville, I rode fifty miles on a separate coach, old and empty. From Hamlet to Charlotte I rode seventy miles over the Seaboard in a miserably dirty car which any decent State Board of Health would have condemned. From Charlotte to Columbia I was on the Southern in a fairly clean coach, but very slow and roundabout, taking nearly six hours to go 108 miles.

From Jacksonville to Charleston, I not only could get no Pullman for the all-day ride of nearly three hundred miles, but I could not even get a ticket on the nine o'clock train, which was the fast train, and connected with Charleston by coach. I must go on the 9:05, which took an hour longer!

I remembered of old that ride from Charleston to Augusta, five hours for 150 miles. From Nashville, north, there were difficulties about certain crack trains. The Noon train which makes only one stop to Bowling Green was all Pullman. I could not go on that. I had to take the half past eleven train, which occupied three hours instead of two. From Bowling Green to Cincinnati, had I been white, I should have taken the 10:41, arriving bright and rested, at 8:00 A.M. As it was, I started the next morning and took the 9:46, having an all-day ride of 231 miles, looking out at principally nothing, from an almost empty car.

My chief joy in these "Jim Crow" rides was these empty cars. The automobile is certainly bringing just retribution upon the silly profiteering of Jim Crow. All over and everywhere the colored people are traveling in their automobiles. They took me from Raleigh to Selma, sixty miles, by auto; from Fayetteville to Hamlet, sixty miles; from Jacksonville to Daytona, and back, 200 miles; from Tuskegee to Talladega, 95 miles, and from Talladega to Birmingham, 121 miles; five hundred and thirty-six miles by auto, and only my lack of time kept me from increasing this. By auto, of course, we avoided all sorts of things: the waits for tickets in the depot; at Charlotte, the ticket agent served every single white person at the white window before he came around to the colored window. I must have stood for fifteen minutes. The matter of food and luncheons was, of course, made easy. In fact, the only discriminations that we chanced upon was one at which we heartily laughed: a filling Station on the Jacksonville-Daytona road had a sign "For white trade only". We passed it four times and saw no single car there. "These Crackers persist in being fools!" says my companion.

Especially is the automobile a boon for the colored Bishops, the officials of fraternal societies, insurance agents, and the like. I remember once that the venerable Bishop Turner stricken with paralysis, could for neither love nor money, hire a Pullman berth from Savannah to Atlanta. They fixed the old man up in the "Jim Crow" smoker across two seats. Yesterday, I saw the African A. M. E. Bishop of Florida. He was gliding along in his Cadillac car with a chauffeur on the way from Jacksonville to Atlanta. He looked extremely comfortable.

AUGUSTA AND ATLANTA

AUGUSTA shows a sort of dogged stagnation. It is the home of rich Northern golfers, grim cotton mills, and disinherited black folk. For fifty years it has refused any substantial improvement to its Negro schools and the Negro section still has its unpaved streets. Increasing poverty among the poor white folk is leading to every effort among the well-to-do whites to displace Negro labor. In fact, this movement is characteristic of the Southeast. It is perhaps widest in Florida, where the whites have poured in from Georgia and Alabama, like a plague of locusts. Wherever they could get a Negro's job by legislation or mob violence, they did so. The Negroes underbid them only by semi-servile work, as for instance, when white women of Jacksonville canvassed the business center for white truckmen; it was revealed that the colored truckmen not only drove their trucks, but loaded and underloaded them; which, of course, no lordly white men would be expected to do! So in Augusta, the colored people are fighting for lowly jobs.

Haines Institute looked grey and slow. Its guiding genius still sits within, sedate and firm, and lonesome. Yes, Lucy Laney looks lonesome. Haines calls for new blood and new blood means new money. There was an intelligent and responsive audience, both of citizens and of students.

Atlanta is taller and fiercer and richer. A terrible blood-sucking crowded hell with heavens for the white rich, roundabout, outside. Money, money and gaud. No culture, no humanity, American in the crassest sense. Here even as in Jacksonville and Augusta, they are piling the white "Crackers" on black folk, and adding insult. At the depot, no colored persons can hire a yellow cab, and no black man can keep his cab at or even near the depot. All the Negro quarter is neglected. The main bridge from the center of Negro population out past Atlanta University to the High School is broken down and roped off. The High School and all the colored schools have two and three sessions a day. Down in the low bot-

toms is the unpaved mud and unsewered homes of the black poor, looking much as they did twenty years ago, when I first saw them. Ugliness is rampant in Atlanta save in the white residential developments that circle roundabout and add suave and gracious beauty to the carcass of the city. A city of dope and coca-cola. Atlanta University is falling behind in buildings and equipment. It has its old spirit, its library and laboratories and a good body of students, but they are not as enthusiastic and do not give the evidence of intelligence that I saw in many other schools. New blood and new ideas are needed in the faculty; and yet probably no institution in the South has so significant a body of loyal alumni. Over across the hill are Morehouse and Spelman. I did not see Morehouse in the light, but the alert body of Morehouse and Spelman students was up to the highest mark. I could feel the audience thrill beneath me. I am not sure about the Morehouse teachers. I saw only a few. But Spelman has risen from the dead. It has a library with books, a new and beautiful quadrangle and a chapel which is a shrine, although one is sorry that it wasn't built to be something more useful than a shrine. The President is an energetic woman, whom it is a pleasure to meet.

TUSKEGEE

AND now to Tuskegee. It is twenty-five years or more since I saw Tuskegee. Booker Washington was then at his zenith and the Tuskegee idea was triumphant. It was a combination of something insistent but suspicious that led to my invitation twenty-five years ago to talk to the Tuskegee summer school. I come back to find the school a city. One can no longer speak of a single institution, or judge this mass of buildings, roads and institutions as one thing. It is a great historic growth, and most significant of all, it has grown beautiful. It lies in curving undulating hills, with pines and trees and grass, and the happy voices of thousands of young folk.

I was interested to know about these young people, but I had only time to glimpse them. In other days, Tuskegee was a silent marching regiment. It had no soul. There is still regimentation. The silence of the chapel was uncanny. The marching is overdone, and yet, the grade of the students, their intelligence, their initiative, has greatly increased. I talked to a college of over 100 students (fancy a college at Tuskegee! and no openings of graves, no waving of cerements.) They were bright-eyed men and women. They were doing something. But, of course, Tuskegee is caught in the problem of its own making. It has its artisans and its grammar school students, its High School students, and its college, it has its teachers, who are a jumble of all kinds of culture and training. Only the unity of a great ideal can carry such an institution on to success. And there can be no doubt, it is moving on.

The National Hospital at Tuskegee is a miracle. Here black Americans have done the impossible with great buildings and beautiful grounds, and the Circle of the officers dwellings. The spirit of efficiency and discipline, is exactly the thing which even black people, a few years ago, said we were not prepared for. Of the fifty-one Veterans' Hospitals, this one stands well within the first half dozen. It has an excellent library with books that are read. It has secured experts, and it succeeded in the face of an Alabama mob, which threatened to lynch Robert R. Moton, unless he put white men in the control of the hospital, and sent "nigger nurse maids" to wait on white nurses, lest they touch black skins. One can hardly reconstruct that extraordinary outburst, even in memory.

There has been reconstruction at Fisk University. It is the one institution that I visited which feels thoroughly modern, and that feeling comes in some very little things. When I think that for thirteen years I had to get up at Atlanta University and eat breakfast at 6:45, I unconsciously make one test of modern culture, the hour of breakfast in these schools. It varies from 6 A. M. on. But at Fisk alone, is there a moveable breakfast hour from seven to seven thirty, with students who may go and come, within these limits. Men students smoke on the Fisk campus. I am not sure about the women. I hope they do, too. The men and women mingle quite naturally. I saw them walking and talking together at times and places, which would have sent us to the penitentiary in my day, and made them liable to hanging, drawing and quartering under the MacKenzie regime.

All this does not solve the problem of discipline by any means. It simply opens the door to its solution. There must be scores of young people who can not stand this freedom, having never been required to before. But it gives one a sigh of human relief to see baby nurses and swaddling clothes dropping at last from grownup Negro students.

Fisk has a good library. It has excellent laboratories in Chemistry and Biology. It needs buildings. In Fisk, everything except historic Jubilee and the chapel could well be swept out of

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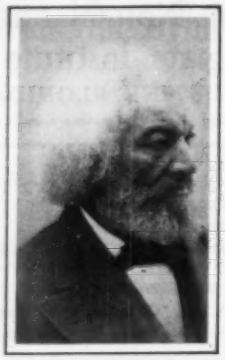

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In teaching force, Fisk has the difficulty of the newer Negro colleges. It is more and more easy to get black men who know higher mathematics, but these men may not know enough not to proceed the hostess out of the dining room. Difficulties of culture and knowledge are bound to recur at an institution like Fisk. But the same thing is true when we compare Western and Eastern universities, or American and English. Knowledge comes but culture lingers. Fisk and Talladega were the only institutions on my list that dare choose "The Russian Revolution" as one of the subjects, and on the night after the lecture, there was assembled in the historic parlors of Jubilee, a gathering that astounded me. Teachers and students mingling quite freely. A few white teachers and one or two students from Vanderbilt and other white institutions, and fifteen or sixteen representatives of foreign peoples: Chinese, Italians, South Americans, Russians, Dutch, Swiss, and others. It was an unusual and inspiring scene.

There is always one looming and insistent difficulty at Fisk: the teachers and students of white Vanderbilt and Peabody come in contact with at least the white Fisk teachers and executives. Unconsciously they will seek to dominate and advise, and the authorities at Fisk may easily be tempted to defer to this public opinion, rather than to the more reticent and poorly expressed public opinion of the black world. But right here, let Fisk beware. It went on the rocks in a former administration because the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville tried to set standards for it. The standards of Fisk University are being set today by its own Alumni and the colored world. It must continue in this line despite Vanderbilt, Peabody and all white Nashville.

Talladega is a small, quiet New England college, built in the heart of Alabama. It has splendid work in biology, a thorough going library, good dormitories, and probably the best dining hall in the colored South. It has a President who is quiet and courteous and gives his teachers and officers real authority, and it has, what seems to me, a rather unusual collection of white and colored teachers and officers. Talladega is today one of the best and best growing institutions of the South.

I made my last speech to the colored citizens of Bowling Green in a Baptist Church on a grey and drizzly Thanksgiving evening. I had missed my Thanksgiving dinner, but my audience

had not, and one girl got colic while I was speaking. But it was a kindly audience and it listened. And so, out of great waters, and with billows of new knowledge rolling in my ears, I came across the Ohio to the ramparts of Cincinnati and over the Alleghanies and home.

Interracial Conference

(*Continued from page* 47)

ignorant; it will be the plaything of mobs, and it will be insulted by caste restrictions."

The whole bogie of inherent, ineradicable race distinctions was attacked. "Races that try to be exclusive are both the producers and the consumers of each other's goods. The competition of laborers seems immediate and threatening. However, with a rising tide of economic activity, no race is self-sufficient, and the organization of interracial labor will be just as easily demonstrated and just as necessary as is international banking."

One comes from a meeting of this sort with a distinct feeling that all of the labor and devotion which was put into this ought not to be lost. There is no need for any super-organization. Agreement is not yet wide enough for a movement of this kind; but THE CRISIS suggests that the following program be carried out, to obviate, on one hand, such an impossible crowding of problems and spoiling of real conference and discussion as was inevitable at this meeting; and on the other hand, to widen and deepen our knowledge of facts.

THE CRISIS proposes that the sponsoring organizations, and any other organizations that may wish to come in, should arrange a comprehensive program; admission should depend upon willingness to inaugurate, with the cooperation and consent of consulting Committee of experts, a long intensive scientific study of some one phase of the Negro problems; and that there be held each year a meeting at which the result of *one* of these lines of study be reported to the public and adequately and thoroughly discussed. The following year another subject should be taken up, etc. At the beginning, of course, subjects would have to be chosen which had less than ten years' investigation, but it would be easy to do this because, for instance, in matters of health, education, industry and agriculture, recreation and hous-

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ing, there is already a fairly good beginning of material. In 1929 and 1939, for instance, we might have a meeting devoted entirely to health, in which all of the studies made and available, should be presented and discussed. After that the following problems could be put on: 1930 and 1940, Education; 1931 and 1941, Industry and Agriculture; 1932 and 1942, Housing and Recreation; 1933 and 1943, Law Observance and Administration; 1934 and 1944, Citizenship and the Suffrage; 1935 and 1945, Race and Race Relations. With the year 1936, the question of health could again be taken up with seven years of additional study over 1929, and so on through the program.

At each of the meetings, while the main topic which had received the intensive study for the period, would receive the main part of the attention, one or two sessions might be given to a general survey of all conditions, in which new studies and new occurrences would be partially reported. The annual meetings could be in charge of the organization making the main study, with financial aid for the meeting from all member organizations.

This was the plan that was conceived at Atlanta University. It could not be carried out there because we had only an annual appropriation of $5,000, which included our salaries and expenses. The scheme, therefore, had to be given up; but this would seem to be an unusually favorable time for redrafting and improving the scheme and starting a study of group development and relations which would be unique in the history of the world.

W. E. B. D.

(*Continued from page* 58)

On June 30th, 1928, he met his death on the job, accidentally, leaving a wife and three small girls with a great responsibility.

Done by order of community with consent of his wife, Mrs. C. A. Martin, who looks upon her husband's work and sacrifice as just "service". We look at it as "heroism".

He was born April 21, 1884.

We have printed this letter as it came to us. It is the story of an humble worker in a little Virginia town but it is a fine story and a fine life. Out of bits like this great races and great nations are built.

We lift our hat and hand to the memory of Howard Martin.

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Clinging-Invisible

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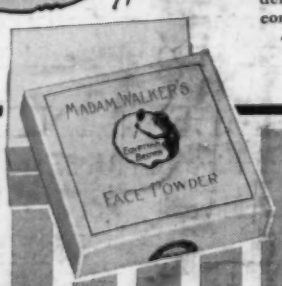

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